REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Mrs. Eva A. Brittain to be register of the land office at Leadville, Colo.

Elzie K. Fritts to be register of the land office at Waterville. Wash.

Frank P. Light to be register of the land office at Lakeview,

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Tyler M. Swann, Roanoke. John R. Harris, Wadley.

ALASKA.

Martin J. Martin, Nenana.

CONNECTICUT.

Norman C. Kruer, Shelton.

GEORGIA.

Charles R. Jones, Rossville.

ILLINOIS.

Merie C. Champion, Byron. Jacob M. Tindall, Chester. Thomas F. Olsen, De Kalb. Bertie D. Yeazel, Fairmount. Charles T. Gilkerson, Marengo. Walter W. Ward, Maroa. Edgar B. Walters, Oblong.

MARYLAND.

Beatryce B. Bounds, Fruitland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel P. Coleman, Hyannis.

MISSOURI.

Henry L. Windler, Barnett. James S. Miller, Bloomfield. Harry E. Carel, Blue Springs. Ethel N. Hudson, Clever. Margaret C. Lester, Desloge. George W. Gasche, Hillsboro. John F. Hull, Maryville. Roy R. Quinn, Moberly. Andrew L. Woods, Naylor. Cyrus R. Truitt, Novinger. Ben. B. Smith, Potosi. Arthur T. King, Warrensburg. Arthur T. King, Warrensburg.

NEW JERSEY.

Horace E. Richardson, Cape May Court House. Charles G .Wittreich, Chatham. Richard Watt, Garwood. Lewis E. Matteson, Grantwood. Thomas J. Raber, Hampton. James T. Steel, Little Falls. Wilbert F. Branin, Medford. Richard Lufburrow, Middletown. George F. Moore, Oradell. Frederick C. Docker, Oxford. George C. Reed, Park Ridge. J. Hosey Osborn, Passaic. Stanley B. Van Iderstine, South Orange. Hammond S. Ireland, Williamstown.

NEW YORK.

Harry F. House, Chester. Henry W. Roberts, Clinton.
Mary H. Avery, Elmsford.
Adolph N. Johnson, Falconer.
William D. Creighton, Fort Covington. William D. Creighton, Fort Go Oby J. Hoag, Greene. Joseph Ogle, Greenport. Benjamin F. King, Madrid. Burton E. McGee, Norfolk. William S. White, Oriskany. Besse R. Griffin, Quogue. Fred C. Smith, Vernon. George M. Lewis, Whitesville. Albert A. Patterson, Willsboro.

Harry H. Wilson, Blairsville. Wade M. Henderson, Brookville. William L. Gouger, Danville. Anthen C. Messinger, Tatamy. William Evans, Westgrove.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charles E. Colman, Curtin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 10, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Again O Lord Thou hast remembered us in our low estate. Thy mercies are showered upon us in crowded succession. May a sense of the eternal goodness compel us to silence and to confession. In wonder and in gratitude we thank Thee. We would cherish, Holy Spirit, the greatest of gifts, which is an honest and a contrite heart. Impart a force to our wills and a warmth to our hearts that shall more than compensate for our defects and excesses. Do Thou greatly enrich our country.

Bless it abundantly with the spirit of good will, with zealous philanthropic efforts, with high ideals, with an earnest sensitive conscience, with a deep reverence for God, and with a charity for all men. In the name of Jesus our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the Executive Office and independent offices appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman suspend for a moment in order to take up one or two little matters?

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 12887. An act granting a pension to Jacob F. Rosen-

H. R. 6204. An act to grant the military target range of Lincoln County, Okla., to the city of Chandler, Okla., and reserving the right to use for military and aviation purposes; and H. R. 11389. An act for the relief of Robert Guy Robinson.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 13793) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House

of Representatives was requested:

S. 4468. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherlands, the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Co.

S. 4197. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to certain persons and certain corporations permits to explore or leases of certain lands that lie south of the medial line of the main channel of Red River, in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below

S. 4468. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherlands, the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Co.; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

S. 4197. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to certain persons and certain corporations permits to explore or leases of certain lands that lie south of the medial line of the main channel of Red River, in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

LANDS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask to call up the

bill H. R. 5224 with Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks to call up the House bill with Senate amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 5224. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify the Secretary of the Interior for restoration to the public domain lands in the State of Louislana not needed for naval purposes.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing an address I made last week before the Economic Club in New York on law enforcement. The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The

Chair hears none.

The address is as follows: .

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN PHILIP HILL, BEFORE THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK, HOTEL ASTOR, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, ON THE SUBJECT "THE VOLSTEAD ACT AND ENFORCEMENT OF PRO-HIBITION."

Kipling tells us that in the twilight of the Magic Jungle, in a sort of singsong to little Mowgli, old Baloo recited—

"As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk, The law runneth forward and back."

"As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk,

The law runneth forward and back."

It may not be amiss for me to say as a preface to my remarks that in 1916, before any one of us ordinary mortals dreamed of the possibility of the eighteenth amendment, using this little verse as a text, I called attention to the fact that in antitrust prosecutions, in the crusade against the white slaver, in the enforcement of pure food laws, in interstate commerce cases, in the suppression of fraudulent use of the mails, the power of the Attorney General runs forward and back throughout all the States of this great Union, and the activities of the Department of Justice wipe out State lines and from year to year increase the power of the Federal Government and its Executive, of whose growth they are the most striking illustration.

The eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act have gone farther into the personal life of the individual citizen than any previous growth of Federal power, and to-day, when constitutional amendments are being seriously suggested providing that the Federal Government shall extend its control to domestic relations—that is to say, to marriage and divorce and also to child labor—directly in the States, the great questions behind the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act become of vital and immediate importance.

The subject for discussion to-night is "The Volstead Act and the enforcement of prohibition."

This subject contains three specific and independent topics—

(1) Prohibition as declared by the eighteenth amendment, (2) enforcement of this prohibition, and (3) the Volstead Act as a method of enforcement.

The Volstead Act is one of many possible efforts at enforcement, but

forcement of this prohibition, and (3) the Volstead Act as a method of enforcement.

The Volstead Act is one of many possible efforts at enforcement, but enforcement itself is the sole method of making the prohibition of the eighteenth amendment effective. Therefore, unless we agree to put the eighteenth amendment in the same ineffective class as the fourteenth amendment, we must have some form of enforcement, but we need not adhere to that method offered by the Volstead Act.

I propose for your consideration the following substitute for the Volstead Act:

Repeal the Volstead Act and exect the following.

T propose for your consideration the following:

Repeal the Volstead Act and enact the following:

Repeal the Volstead Act and enact the following:

SEC. 1. Each State shall for itself define the meaning of the words intoxicating liquors' as used in section 1 of Article XVIII of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and each State shall itself enforce within its own limits its own laws on this subject.

SEC. 2. Any person who transports or causes to be transported into any State any beverage prohibited by such State as being an 'intoxicating liquor' shall be punished by the United States by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$100,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The first section of this proposed enforcement act is based on the theory of local option; the second section is based on the Webb-Kenyon Act, by which the United States guarantees the States from outside interference. The proposed substitute, taken as a whole, permits concurrent action each in their own sphere by the United States and by the individual States to carry out the provisions of the eight amendment.

current action each in their own sphere by the United States and by the individual States to carry out the provisions of the eighteenth amendment.

In 1907 the Anti-Saloon League approved my declaration for local option, made as a candidate for the Maryland Legislature. In 1914 I advised the American Express Co. that the Webb-Kenyon Act was constitutional, and that they should not ship liquor into West Virginia. The Supreme Court sustained my view, and Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler very ably and successfully argued that view in the Supreme Court in the appeal in the cases of the Clark Distilling Co. against the Western Maryland Railway Co. and the State of West Virginia, and the Clark Distilling Co. against my client, the American Express Co., and the State of West Virginia, which cases were decided in 1917.

I do not expect, however, that Mr. Wheeler will agree with my proposed substitute for the Volstead Act. He will probably say of it what he said at the City Club in Cleveland last October about the proposed amendment to the constitution of Ohio permitting 2.75 beverages, which proposed amendment was afterwards defeated: "Nullification has always been indefensible." said Mr. Wheeler, "but now it is reprehensible. When the doctrine was first invoked in the name of State rights there was an honest doubt concerning its legal application. It was finally settled on more than 100 battle fields in the Civil War, and it has never lifted its head in decent society since then until the outlawed liquor traffic, in the name of concurrent power, attempts to nullify our National Constitution and government of laws."

I offer for consideration this substitute for the Volstead Act, and I shall invite your attention to certain considerations relating to the Volstead Act, to enforcement acts in general, and to the eighteenth amendment itself. I think I can show you that there can be enforcement by concurrent power of the United States and the individual States which will not nullify the eighteenth amendment many States had one-half of

no need for laws on that subject; but in those communities which know a lie when they see one, the inherent instinct for truth makes enforcement of even a legalized lie impossible.

Beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol are not in fact intoxicating, and are therefore not prohibited by the eighteenth amendment. Why, then, is not the Volstead Act an immoral law, seeking to enforce a lie?

I do not ask you to accept my statement on this. I shall give you the testimony of Mr. Volstead had not not seeking to enforce a lie?

I do not ask you to accept my statement on this. I shall give you the testimony of Mr. Volstead had not not have the seeking to enforce a lie?

I do not ask you to accept my statement on this. I shall give you the testimony of Mr. Volstead had to state therefore the fundamental basis of the Volstead Act is false.

On Friday, June 10, 1921, before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, discussing cider and homemade when, Representative Castralita asked Representative Volstead act is false.

Congress that it would be a violation of law if when was mode at one containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol?" To this Representative Volstead act is missioned to the containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol?" To this Representative Volstead Act replied, "No; my contention is this, that it might contain 1 or 2 or possibly 3 per cent without being intoxicating."

On May 2, 1922, Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes wrote me officially "that under the provisions of section 29, title 2, of the Volstead Act cider and other nonintoxicating fruit julces manufactured exclusively for use in the home of the maker are not necessarily limited to less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, but must be intoxicating in fact to be in violation of the Volstead Act." He also stated that "on specific alcoholic limit had been fixed," and that as at present advised his office was not disposed to take action against the manufactived to be accepted to the contains of the maker of cider

of this kind.

That the Volstead Act is a failure is attested by Representative UPSHAW, of Georgia, who has exhorted the governors of the States, led by the President and Vice President of the United States and all the members of the Cabinet and followed by every Member of Congress and by every United States Senator, to declare that they will never again build up a bootleggers' barbarous business by drinking fillicit liquor. If Representative UPSHAW dld not have proof that the personal actions of these high officials showed they considered the Volstead Act a failure, he would not have asked them to stop their wicked deeds.

Again Represenstative CRAMTON, of Michigan, on January 18, 1923, in the House referred to the "activities of rum smuggling along the Atlantic coast," and said: "The extent to which the smuggling trade in liquor, narcotics, and aliens has recently grown is sufficient to challenge the consideration of every thoughtful citizen." He then added, "the report of actual seizures made by the enforcement officers shows the amazing growth of this trade."

I believe Mr. UPSHAW and Mr. CRAMTON to be sincere personal and political supporters of the Volstead Act, but I think their charges prove it is a failure.

If the Volstead Act can not stand, what shall be done to enforce the

I believe Mr. UPSHAW and Mr. CRAMTON to be sincere personal and political supporters of the Volstead Act, but I think their charges prove it is a failure.

If the Volstead Act can not stand, what shall be done to enforce the eighteenth amendment? Let us consider for a moment enforcement of other constitutional amendments.

The fourteenth amendment is not enforced and nobody is attempting to enforce it, but that is not the only amendment that is openly nullified. The medical beer bill, or Volstead Act, junior, deliberately ignores certain guaranties of the Constitution. Section 6 of this act provides punishment for any prohibition enforcement agent or other person who shall search a dwelling without a warrant, but your or my automobile may be stopped on a lonely road at night and your wife or mine may be searched by prohibition agents in violation of the fourth amendment which says "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and selzures, shall not be violated." There is no law to protect the persons, papers, and effects of the people, but we do not hear from those who framed the Volstead Act that the fourth amendment is nullified.

Again, the theory of the fifth amendment against double jeopardy has always been taken to mean that people shall not be tried and punished once by the State and again by the United States for one and the same offense. Yet we find no outry from those who claim to cherish so highly constitutional rights when the Supreme Court very correctly declares in United States v. Lanza that the United States and the States each have their separate systems of law, and that Bill, the bootlegger, can get a year in a New York jail and another year in a Federal jail for selling a high official the same one bottle of moonshine at one time in one place.

Again, the guaranty of the sixth amendment is that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by jury." The United States courts are crowded with Volstead Act cases that have not been speedily tried, many of them having been on the docket over two years. Yet those who oppose what they call "nullification" of the Constitution make no complaint, but try to substitute trial by injunction for trial by jury under the Volstead Act.

The assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland said, on June 20, 1922: "A great deal of nonsense has been uttered from time to time about the sacred right of a citizen to be tried by a jury of his peers." He then added that "in nine cases out of ten a judge can pass with more certainty upon cases than a jury of 12 men, some of whom," said he, "at least are likely to be ignorant, if not prejudiced." He then complained that "jurors often forget their oath on account of their sympathy for the offender and refuse to turn in a verdict when the case clearly shows the gullt of the accused." The purpose of the sixth amendment was to guarantee that 12 jurors and not 1 judge should decide the guilt of American citizens; but we do not hear those who believe in the Volstead Act charging that such statements attempt to nullify the Constitution.

And, finally, the fourteenth amendment. Section 19 of the Penal Code of the United States penalizes those who conspire to violate the guaranties of the fourteenth amendment. In 1911, as United States attorney for Maryland, I convicted the supervisors of elections of a county for conspiring to disfranchise colored citizens, proving that the fourteenth amendment has been and could be enforced if the sentiment of the people in the States where it is violated desires it enforced, yet we do not hear those who are back of the Volstead Act insisting on enforcement of the fourteenth amendment or raising the cry of nullification of the Constitution.

Constitutions are declarations of principles, supp

ment of the eighteenth amendment?

The Volstead Act is based on a misstatement of fact. It should be repealed, and a true standard applied to decide what are intoxicating beverages. Under the law I suggest the States could not say constitutionally that 49 per cent whisky is not "intoxicating," but they could say that 2.75 per cent beer, or beer and light wines of a higher alcoholic content are not "intoxicating," and the Supreme Court would say, as it did of the one-half of 1 per cent declaration of Congress, that a State's declaration to this effect is not improper.

In closing let me say one word in general on law enforcement by the Nation and the States. The Constitution does not provide the details of the Federal judicial system. The judiciary bill, debated in the Senate in July, 1789, did this. This bill, which was prepared by a committee of which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a great lover of freedom, was a member, was bitterly opposed by some of the Members of the Senate. "I opposed this bill from the beginning," wrote Senator Maclay, of Pennsylvania; "it certainly is a viie law system, calculated for expense and with a design to draw by degrees all law business into the Federal courts. The Constitution is meant to swallow all the State judiciaries."

We who stand for the old theory of the Nation and the States federate in the States in the States in the States into the States in the Nation and the States federated that it was severed to the states in t

all the State judiciaries."

We who stand for the old theory of the Nation and the States feel that in order to enforce the Volstead Act, as Senator Lodge once said, 500,000 spies would be necessary.

We stand to-day at the parting of the ways. Shall we provide 500,000 spies in an attempt to enforce an immoral law, a law based on a legislative lie, or shall we leave enforcement to the States by reasonable State laws which conform to the practices and desires of their people? Personally, I am for a more liberal interpretation of the eighteenth amendment so as to permit the legal sale of wine and beer in those States which want them.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I invite the attention of Congress to the inclosed report from the Secretary of State recommending legislation by Congress which will enable him, as agent of the Government of the United States, to convey to the municipality of Santiago, Chile, the title to and interest in a certain portion of that parcel of land on which the American Embassy in the city of Santiago is situated, and to acquire with the proceeds thereof or to receive in exchange therefor title to a parcel of land adjoining another part of the embassy land, in order to enable the city of Santiago to carry out its project for the construction of a new street.

It will be observed that the American ambassador at Santiago is of the opinion that the proposed transaction would be advantageous to the United States, and that the Secretary of State holds the view that the exchange should be authorized as an evidence of our friendly desire to gratify the wish of the municipality of Santiago to improve and beautify the city. Agreeing with both, I request favorable consideration by Congress of the draft of proposed legislation submitted by the Secretary of State.

WARREN G. HARDING.

(Inclosure: Report from the Secretary of State.) THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1923.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONFERENCE REPORT, EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the Executive Office and independent offices appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13696) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and other offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

The conference report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13696) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 10 and 25.

> WILL R. WOOD, L. J. DICKINSON, JOSEPH W. BYRNS Managers on the part of the House. F. E. WARREN. WM. J. HARRIS, Managers on the part of the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13696) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

On No. 10: Strikes out the language inserted by the Senate making an appropriation of \$99,185 for the improvement of the grounds and approaches, parking, retaining walls, etc., for the

Perry Victory Memorial.

On No. 25: Strikes out the language inserted by the Senate making an appropriation of \$1,000,000, immediately available, for the installation of 15 stories of filing stacks in the interior court of the Pension Office Building.

WILL R. WOOD, L. J. DICKINSON, JOSEPH W. BYRNS, Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move the conference report be concurred in.

The question was taken, and the conference report was adopted.

ARBITRATION OF NORWEGIAN CLAIM.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint Resolution (H. J. Res. 440, Rept. 1574) to satisfy the award rendered against the United States by the arbitral tribunal established under the special agreement concluded June 30, 1921, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway.

the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway.

Resolved, etc., That the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the payment of claims by the United States Shipping Board contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive and for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," approved June 12, 1922, is made available to the extent required to enable the Secretary of State to satisfy the award rendered against the United States on October 13, 1922, by the arbitral tribunal established under the special agreement concluded June 30, 1921, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway. And the Secretary of State is authorized to withhold from the total amount awarded the sum of \$22,800 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from October 13, 1922, to the date of payment of the award, and to pay the claim of Page Brothers, American citizens, in accordance with the decision of the arbitral tribunal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
Mr. BLANTON. With the understanding that the gentleman is going to give time as agreed upon, I shall not object; otherwise I would.

Mr. MADDEN. That is all right.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how much time will it take?

Mr. MADDEN. Not over 15 minutes. Mr. SNELL. If it is going to take all the afternoon, I shall object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The

Chair hears none.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in explanation of this resolution that in about 1915, and later in 1916 and 1917, just before the outbreak of the war, the President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring an emergency existing, and under that proclamation the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation commandeered all the shipyards of the United States and all the ships under construction for nationals of foreign governments. It happened that many of those ships under construction were being constructed for nationals of Norway, and they had paid toward the construction costs about \$2,600,000 at the time the requisition of the yards was completed. The Government of the United States continued to complete those ships. They built other ships which were requisitioned from other nationals. No part of the amount advanced for the ship construction by the Norway nationals has ever been returned to them. They made a claim to the Shipping Board, not only for the amount of money they had paid but for the loss sustained by reason of the requisitioning of the ships which were being constructed for them. The claim amounted in all to about \$11,659,000, and with interest to \$16,000,000 and something; without interest, later on they reduced the original claim to \$13,000,000 and something. The question went to the Shipping Board, and an attempt was made between the Shipping Board and the Norway nationals to adjust the differences between the United States and those people. I understand the Shipping Board offered to pay \$2,600,000 and the Norway people refused to accept. They stood on what they originally presented. The final outcome of the difference was an agreement was entered into between Norway and the United States. That agreement was ratified by the Senate. In terms the agreement provided that the President of the United States should appoint one arbiter, the King of Norway appoint another, and those two should name the third, if they could agree; and if they could not agree, then the President of Switzerland was to name the third.

It happened that the duty of naming the third man fell on the President of Switzerland. As organized after the appointment of the third man, the board of arbitration met at The Hague. They took testimony, much of which is submitted in their report, and they found a judgment against the United States for \$11,955,000, with interest at 6 per cent until the time

of payment.

The reason why we are here asking unanimous consent for the consideration of this question is that the interest amounts to \$2,000 a day, and every day we delay payment means an addi-

tional \$2,000.

Last year the Shipping Board Congress appropriated \$50, 000,000, out of which they were authorized to pay any claims that might be adjudicated by the Shipping Board. They have expended out of that \$50,000,000 about \$30,000,000, so that there is a balance of about \$20,000,000 yet on hand; and this being a Shipping Board case, the Committee on Appropriations thought it quite proper to authorize the payment of this award, amounting to \$11,955,000, with interest, out of the unexpended balance of \$50,000,000 then appropriated.

That is all there is to the case. It is a case that we can not avoid. Payment must be made. The award is equivalent to a It is a case that we can not

judgment rendered by the highest court in our own land.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentle-

man from Illinois yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, indeed.

Mr. BLANTON. At this her At this hearing at The Hague which was to decide this matter before the members of the board of arbitration our Emergency Fleet Corporation was invited to show, if they could, that they did not get credit from the contractors for \$2,500.000 that Norway had paid on these ships, and it seems strange to me that, so far as the hearings show, they were unable to do it. They could neither show that they did not get credit or that they did; and of course, not being able to show it, the board of arbitration charged them with having received the credit.

The situation is this: The contractors may have the full

I do not think so.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman promised to yield me 10

Mr. MADDEN. Yes. I now yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Byrns].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois does not control the time. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I simply wanted to make this statement: Of course, this is a claim that must be paid, for it is an arbitration award between our country and Norway and is a treaty obligation, and, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Madden] says, it should be paid at once, for it involves an expense of about \$2,000 for every day of delay.

I have always contended that direct appropriations to take care of claims and other Government activities and operations should be made, but this comes under a different classification. This is a Shipping Board claim, and inasmuch as the Congress has heretofore appropriated \$50,000,000 for the purpose of settling Shipping Board claims, and there will be turned back into the Treasury, according to the statement of Mr. Lasker, something like \$20,000,000 at the beginning of the next fiscal year, I think it is entirely proper that this claim, which is really a Shipping Board claim, should be paid out of that money already appropriated, and which will not be expended in payment of I am, of course, in favor of the resolution, and other claims. I am glad that the gentleman from Illinois has asked unanimous consent in order that it may be passed quickly and thus save enormous expense.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I understood the Speaker to

say that I did not control the time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MADDEN. I promised to yield to him.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, of course we are going to have to pay this \$11,955,000, because it is a matter that has been settled by arbitration. I would be the last man in the world to object to paying an honest obligation that has been adjusted by arbitration; but here is what I complain about: This arbitration agreement was entered into without our knowledge or consent by Mr. Hughes, the present Secretary of State, with the Kingdom of Norway, and here is where our Government slipped a cog; here is where our Government did not look out for our interests—the State Department agreed that we would appoint one arbitrator and that the King of Norway would appoint another. And who should be the third?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. BLANTON. In one minute, Mr. MADDEN. I just wanted to say, if the gentleman will

yield, that this treaty was ratified by the Senate,
Mr. BLANTON. I understand that; but it was made by Mr. Secretary Hughes in the State Department of the present administration, and it was ratified by the present administration. Now, here is the situation: Who was to be the third arbitrator? The third arbitrator should have been a man who was disinterested and unbiased in the question between the two parties, and a man also who would not only be fair to our country in a conflict with Norway, but who would have no bias in favor of a European nation. But no; they left the third arbitrator undetermined. They decided if our two arbitrators could not agree upon a third, then that the third should be selected by one who would naturally be inclined toward a European nation rather than our own.

It was the opinion of our experts that we should not pay Norway more than \$2,679,220. But this arbitration court, composed of two Europeans and only one American, decided that we should pay Norway \$11,955,000, with interest, and now, of course, we must pay it.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman

Mr. BLANTON. I want to yield first to the gentleman from Illinois, if he wanted to ask me a question; then I will yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I simply wanted to ask the gentleman what we have to do with that matter, inasmuch as this

treaty was regularly made?

Mr. BLANTON. I am not talking about what we have to do with it. We had nothing to do with it. But we have got to I would not have agreed that the main deciding judge of this matter would be a European, because it is my firm belief that with two Europeans and only one American, the decision will be in favor of the European and against us ninetynine times out of one hundred.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The treaty-making power and the

United States Senate have agreed to it.

Mr. BLANTON. I know; but the State Department did not properly safeguard our interests when it agreed that a European should be the third deciding judge in this matter. It was a matter that our State Department should have safeguarded at that time. No one can object now to this resolution. We must pass it and pay the decree. The State Department acted honestly and in perfect good faith, but it acted very unwisely, and instead of paying back to Norway \$2,500,000 that they had paid on these ships, with reasonable interest, we have now got to pay the stupendous sum of \$11,955,000, with interest, because the two Europeans outvoted one Amercan, and decided that because the United States requisitioned ships in our own shipyards during the war which cost Norway \$2,679,220, that we should now pay Norway not the \$2,679,220 but the stupendous profit of \$11,955,000, notwithstanding that we used those very ships to help save the civilization of the whole world for Norway's benefit.

I say it is just one of those situations where we do not look after matters at the proper time. We do not give these matters proper consideration at the time they ought to be given consideration. There is too much disregard for the rights of the American people, in being kind and considerate to Europeans. There is not enough care and good judgment exercised concerning matters in which the American taxpayer is vitally interested. We are growing into the habit of forgetting Americans to help Europeans. I am just merely voicing the protest here that in the future we ought to look after our own American

interests a little more carefully.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I have never thought it was the province of the legislative body to go into matters that would require a quasi judicial determination of facts within the jurisdiction of the executive departments. I have been one of those who believed that the functions of the legislative department and of the executive department were very clearly defined and separated, and that the definition and separation was a wise thing for the good of the Government. The proposition presented by this resolution is. Shall we make good the decision and the action of one of the independent coordinate branches of the Government within its jurisdiction, to wit, the State Department, a part of the executive department? If the department that is charged with the duty of handling these things handles them in good faith and renders its judgment and asks us to make the necessary appropriations to carry out the decisions of the State Department. I feel that we are morally bound to do that, in the absence of fraud or bad faith, and that if we undertake to go behind the findings of the State Department in matters of this kind honestly and in good faith made we make the confusion worse confounded. I not only say to the State Department and to the Executive, "You keep your hands off of legislative matters," but I in turn am willing to say to the legislative department, "You keep your hands off of that which is peculiarly within the province of the executive department, and especially where it involves our foreign affairs." For that reason I shall not undertake to go behind the findings of our State Department. You have got to trust it to a certain extent upon matters of this kind, and unless some gentleman can show bad faith on the part of Secretary Hughes—and I do not believe you can-believe in backing him up in matters of this kind.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with the gentleman. My whole speech agrees with him. We must now comply with this arbitration decision and pay the bill. But suppose the State Department, under either Democratic or Republican régime, though absolutely honest, makes a foolish agreement, one which means nothing but one kind of a verdict against our country, has not a representative of the people a right to voice the people's protest?

Mr. WINGO. Yes; and I think the time to enter protests was

when the foolish act was done.

Mr. BLANTON. We had nothing to do with providing for the arbitration here in the House.

Mr. WINGO. Well, it was known. But, be that as it may, do we know that it was a foolish act? Under the Constitution is it our duty to say whether or not the Secretary of State in handling certain matters that are clearly within his province and his duties, and shall we every time sit in judgment upon his decision when there is no evidence of fraud or neglect of duty? If I think that he is deliberately betraying his trust, then I for one not only will scrutinize very carefully the particular matter in controversy, but from that time on I will scrutinize every matter with which he is concerned. But, however much I may differ in some respects with the present Secretary of State, I do not believe he is going to deliberately betray the interests of the United States. I do not believe he has done it in this instance. I have faith in his integrity. [Applause.]

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that in my judgment there was no unwisdom, there was no lack of good judgment in this whole transaction. I see nothing whatever

in it from beginning to end that is a subject for criticism, Here was a controversy between Norway and the United States. Instead of dragging it out, instead of making it a cause of ill will and bad feeling between the two nations, we agreed on an arbitration of settlement. Mr. Speaker, we are, agreed on an arbitration of settlement. Mr. Speaker, we are, we hope, on the opening of a new era in which international quarrels shall not be settled by war, but either by arbitration as it is now carried on, or by the determination of a great international court where nations, when unable to agree upon a peaceful settlement, may go into court instead of going to war. This, however, was an agreement by arbitration. It was an agreement by which each party selected an arbitrator, and then they were to agree upon a third if they could do so, and if they could not agree upon a third, a person was to be named, impartial, outside of the controversy, to name the third arbitrator. That is the usual custom in disputes which are settled by arbitration. Let me say to my friend from Texas [Mr. Blanton], who criticizes the appointment which was made, that the selection was undoubtedly absolutely fair and impartial. Certainly we should approve this arbitration promptly and gladly, because of the influence that it will have upon future peaceful determinations of international affairs. [Applause.] Besides, Mr. Speaker, we will not acquire credit when we agree only when the decision is favorable to us, but we shall acquire favor when we promptly and without protest acquiesce when the decision is against us.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. TOWNER. Certainly. Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman from Iowa, who has very sound judgment, contend that in a controversy between the United States and Norway a European country would be absolutely impartial and unbiased?

Mr. TOWNER. I certainly do.
Mr. BLANTON. I would have chosen some other arbitrator. Mr. TOWNER. Certainly the gentleman can not have any knowledge that would justify him in objecting to an arbitration such as the one we are now considering.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when the Select Committee on the Shipping Board was operating under the authority of this House it went into the matter of the Norwegian

claims at some length.

Those claims arose from requisitions made by the Shipping Board of Norwegian vessels and the plants in which vessels were being constructed. Most of the vessels were in course of construction. A controversy arose as to whether or not the requisitions were really requisitions of the plants and of the ships themselves or of the building contracts. The requisitions were made at a time when shipping in the markets of the

world was selling at exorbitantly high prices.

Our ships cost on an average of about \$220 per ton. time the Norwegian ships were requisitioned some ships were selling in the markets of the world at \$300 per ton, and of course Norway contended that she was entitled to be compensated at the rate that similar ships were bringing in the world markets. The only question ever involved was the measure of damage. The United States admitted liability, and it was only a question of how much we owed Norway. We submitted that matter to arbitration. The arbitrators ruled and made a finding, and of course there is nothing for the United States to do, either from the standpoint of justice and right or from the standpoint of absolute law in this particular case, except to comply with the finding; and I am glad that the United States has brought this controversy to a settlement. I believe it will be an evidence to the world that the United States intends to live up to her obligations and that when she submits a controversy to arbitration or to a court and the judgment goes against us we are just as willing to comply with it as if it went in our favor. [Applause.] I believe that just now, in the disturbed condition of the world, when public credit and public faith-at least in some regions of the world-are not up to the standard that they once enjoyed, this action of the United States will be a distinct contribution to the public integrity and to the spirit of public fair dealing and of international justice, not only here but throughout the whole world. [Applause.]

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor to express my disagreement with the view expressed by the able gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Wingo]. We are all in favor of complying with the award. I do not think that anybody has acted in bad faith in the matter. Both the Secretary of State and the Senate have done the wise thing in submitting this matter to arbitration. I take issue with the view expressed by the gen-tleman from Arkansas that the division of the three powers legislative, executive, and judicial—is so distinct that the House of Representatives has nothing to do with any question affecting international relations. The very fact that this matter is before the House contradicts his theory. The House of Representatives controls the purse, and in controlling the purse it controls in a way every other department. It is within the power of the House to refuse to vote any appropriation for the judiciary. It is within the power of the House to refuse to vote an appropriation for salaries or clerks or books for the Supreme Court. It may decline to appropriate moneys for the maintenance of embassies. The body that is vested by the Constitution with the duty of initiating all measures to provide revenue represents the ultimate power which lies in the sovereign people.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. LONDON. Yes. Mr. WINGO. The gentleman makes no distinction between

power and policy?

Mr. LONDON. I do. Let me say to the gentleman from Arkansas, who has stated his position clearly and who knows how to present an argument in unmistakable form, that the Supreme Court on more than one occasion has laid down the

policy for the country.

Mr. WINGO. The distinguished gentleman thinks because the judiciary, which is one coordinate branch of the Government, and the executive, another branch, usurped some of our legis-lative power by declaring the policy that the House of Repre-

sentatives is justified in invading theirs.

Mr. LONDON. In the very essence of things the House, which consists of Representatives of the people, receiving their mandates at frequent intervals, the body intended to control the finances of the country, the ways and means of raising taxes, should be the principal repository of the power of the Gov-

Mr. WINGO. I agree with the gentleman. There is no question but that we have the power to refuse to appropriate the salaries for the judges of the Supreme Court and the salary of the President, but while we have the power is it not our moral

duty to make the appropriations?

Mr. LONDON. Take the question of a treaty which calls for an expenditure of money. It is up to the House to provide the appropriation or to decline to do so. But I am contending—in five minutes I can not develop my argument or state it as clearly as perhaps the gentleman from Arkansas would—that in the actual working of the Government the supposed separation between the three departments does not exist, or at least to the extent to which gentlemen claim.

Mr. EVANS. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. LONDON. Yes.
Mr. EVANS. Does the gentleman contend that the House has any more control over appropriations for the Department of State than the Senate had in fixing this matter?

Mr. LONDON. There is no doubt but that the House would

have the power to deny the appropriation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York

has expired.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has Mr. FESS. attracted my attention in the observations he has just made. appreciate the trend of the last 20 or 30 years toward the larger powers in the House of Representatives, but I do not believe that that trend is a wise one, especially if it goes to the destruction of the nice relationship between the coordinate powers of the Government. In other words, I think that our system is the greatest invention to maintain independent action of the coordinate departments so that each one may perform its functions without any interference with the other, and at the same time be in a sense interdependent upon one another. My point is this: That the legislative department is somewhat constructed by the Executive power to veto, and, secondly, by the judiciary with the power to declare a law unconstitutional and therefore null and void. There is some limitation on the legislative power in that regard, and I regard this balance of power a wise provision.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I will. Mr. LONDON. What I was trying to make clear was that the House of Representatives had a voice in the determination of international relations, and that was inevitable because of the proper functioning of the American system of government.

Mr. FESS. I doubt whether that statement is justified. The Senate has something to do with the adjustment of international relations in the degree that it has the treaty power of confirmation. The House only responds to the treaty when an appropriation is required by the treaty. Whether the House of Representatives could refuse to make an appropriation that the treaty involved is an open question, because the treaty is the supreme law of the land, and that is constitutional, and it is a question whether, when the treaty is made, it is not an obli-

gation on the House to meet the requirements of the treaty, and, in fact, history shows that we have always done so.

Mr. WINGO. Both the power and the duty is identical in a case where a treaty to be carried out must have an appropriation, just as in the case where by law a salary is fixed and the service is rendered we have the power to refuse, but it is

something that goes to integrity of the body.

Mr. FESS. The gentleman has stated it more clearly than I.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. FESS. Not for this moment. This is what I am concerned about: In this stage of our cycle of thinking we can not improve upon the plan that we have to-day, which is unlike any other plan in the history of all governments. Let us stand by that wise provision which insures independence of action of all the coordinate departments.

Mr. MacLAFFERTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.
Mr. MacLAFFERTY. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. London] if he contends that it is within the power of the House of Representatives to destroy our Government?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Blanton] and myself may have the privilege of extending our remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.
The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the House joint resolution.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House joint resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL-CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 13660) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up the conference report upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill and asks unanimous consent that the statement may be read

in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13660) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 29, 32, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 90, 92, 93, 97, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113,

119, 122, 128, and 130.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 50, 52, 59, 66, 70, 72, 73, 79, 85, 86, 89, 91, 94, 95, 98, 99, 102, 108, 114, 115, and 125, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$154,180"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and two Ford runabouts of the 'slip-on' body type without self-starter, not exceeding \$550 each; in all, \$3,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its

disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That after April 30, 1923, until the constitutionality of the act creating this board shall have been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States there shall not be expended from this appropriation or from the appropriation for this board for the remainder of the fiscal year 1923 a greater sum than at the rate of \$1,600 per annum for personal services and \$400 per annum for contingent and miscellaneous expenses"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Including an allowance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, not exceeding the rate of \$20 per month, for the maintenance of an automobile to be furnished by him and used in the discharge of his official duties, \$47,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "other than motor vehicles for the police and fire departments, but no such vehicles shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to any other branch of the government of the District of Columbia"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$573,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$55,000"; and the Senate agree to the

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$20 per month for an automobile, and \$10 per month for a motor cycle"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$20 per month for an automobile, and \$10 per month for a motor cycle": and the Senate agree to the same.

"\$20 per month for an automobile, and \$10 per month for a motor cycle"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$860,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "give his whole time from nine o'clock antemeridian to four o'clock postmeridian to, and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$240"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "or contracts as in this act provided"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That none of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid or obligated toward the construction of or addition to any building the whole and entire construction of which, exclusive of heating, lighting, and plumbing, shall not have been awarded in one or a single contract, separate and apart from any other contract, project, or undertaking, to the lowest bidder complying with all the legal requirements as to a deposit of money or the execution of a bond or both, for the faithful performance of the contract: Provided further, That no architect's fee shall be paid or obligated for plans, specifications, or any professional services whatever, unless they are such as will enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or those letting a contract, to secure a legal bid within the amount authorized by Congress for the building or other project: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as repealing existing law giving the commissioners the right to reject all bids"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "The total cost of the sites and of the several and respective buildings herein provided for, including heating, lighting, and plumbing, when completed upon plans and specifications to be made previously and approved, shall not exceed the several and respective sums of money herein respectively appropriated or authorized for such purposes, any provision in this act to the contrary notwithstanding"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$20"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$325; maintenance of motor vehicle used in performance of official duties, at not to exceed \$20 per month, 240"; and on page 69 of the bill. in line 7, strike out "\$5,137" and insert "\$5,065"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "\$56,000, and all moneys hereafter received at the reformatory as income thereof from the sale of brooms to the various branches of the government of the District of Columbia shall remain available for the purchase of material for the manufacture of additional brooms to be similarly disposed of; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "136,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended as follows: On page 91 of the bill, in line 3, strike out "\$40,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$45,000"; and on page 91 of the bill, in line 18, strike out "\$8,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$10,000"; and on page 92 of the bill, in lines 2 and 3, strike out "\$20,000, payable wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia" and in lieu thereof insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "For the preparation of designs and estimates for development of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, \$4,000"; and the

Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon amendments numbered 24, 33, 55, 56, 64, 65, 75, 76, 83, 105, 112, 116, 117, 118, 123, 124, 126, 127, and 129.

Louis C. Cramton,
Robert E. Evans,
Ben Johnson,
Managers on the part of the House.
Lawrence C. Phipps,
Wesley L. Jones,
L. Heisler Ball,
Carter Glass,
Morris Sheppard,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13660) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, submit the following statement explaining the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and

submitted in the accompanying conference report:

On Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, relating to the executive office: Appropriates \$350 for the veterinary division, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250, as proposed by the House; improves the form of the bill, as proposed by the Senate; fixes the maintenance allowance for privately owned motor cycles at \$10 per month, as proposed by the House, instead of \$13 per month, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates in pursuance thereof \$360, as proposed by the House, instead of \$468, as proposed by the Senate; fixes the maintenance allowance for privately owned automobiles at \$20 per month, as proposed by the House, instead of \$26 per month, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates in pursuance thereof \$1,200, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,560, as proposed by the Senate; improves the form of the bill as proposed by the Senate; fixes the maintenance allowance for privately owned motor cycles at \$10 per month, as proposed by the House, instead of \$13 per month, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates in pursuance thereof \$600, as proposed by the House, instead of \$780, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 13 and 14, relating to the collector's office: Appropriates for four bailiffs, at \$1,200 each, as proposed by the Senate, instead of three bailiffs at the same rate, as proposed by the

House.

On No. 15, relating to the municipal architect's office: Appropriates for two instead of four Ford runabouts, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 16: Appropriates \$5,000 for contingent expenses of the Public Utilities Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the Senate, and retains the limitation proposed by the House precluding the employment of special legal services by the commission.

On Nos. 17 and 18, relating to the surveyor's office: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,000, as

proposed by the House.

On No. 19: Retains the limitation proposed by the House limiting expenditures by the Minimum Wage Board until the constitutionality of the act creating such board shall have been finally determined as amended so as not to become effective until May 1, 1923.

May 1, 1923.
On Nos. 20 and 21, relating to the Rent Commission: Appropriates \$51,750, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$42,500, as proposed by the House, and increases the sum made available for salaries of members of the commission from \$13,750, proposed by the House, to \$23,000, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 22 and 23: Appropriates for an additional assistant at \$1,000 per annum for the Southeast Branch Library, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 25 to 32, inclusive, relating to contingent and miscellaneous expenses: Appropriates \$47,500 for contingent and miscellaneous expenses instead of \$45,000, as proposed by the House, and \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes an allowance at the rate of \$20 per month to the secretary of the Board of Charities for supplying for official uses his own automobile, instead of such an allowance at the rate of \$26 per month to said secretary and the purchasing officer of the District besides, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the paragraph proposed by the House requiring, with certain exceptions, all appropriations on account of passenger motor transporta-tion to be pooled; broadens the general provision limiting the cost of automobiles purchased or exchanged, specifically excluding motor vehicles for the police and fire departments, as proposed by the Senate, amended so as to prevent the transfer of motor vehicles acquired by the police and fire departments to other branches of the government of the District of Columbia; strikes out the authorization, proposed by the Senate, for the maintenance of telephones in the residences of three employees of the water department; appropriates \$16,500 for postage instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, and \$18,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the prevision proposed by the House with respect to the printing and sale of the pamphlet of taxes in arrears; and makes the provision with respect to compensation for copying instruments and making copies of records in the office of the recorder of deeds permanent law, as proposed by the House, instead of confining its effect to the fiscal year 1924.

On Nos. 34 to 44, inclusive, relating to street improvements: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation proposed by the House for paving Georgia Avenue, Military Road to Dahlia Street; appropriates \$110,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$210,000, as proposed by the House, for paving Bladensburg Road; strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation proposed by the House for paving Canal Road, Aqueduct Bridge to Foxall Road; provides for paving Spring Place, end of pavement to Sixteenth Street, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$11,000 and \$12,600 for paving portions of Kenyon Street and Kansas Avenue, respectively, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the appropriations proposed by the Senate for paving portions of Thirteenth, Buchanan, and Ninth Streets; and restores the appropriation proposed by the House for paving Sigsbee Place NE., Tenth

Street to Twelfth Street.

On No. 45: Strikes out the paragraph proposed by the Senate repealing the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1923 for repaying a portion of Fifteenth Street NW.

On No. 46: Authorizes an allowance at the rate of \$20 per month for providing a privately owned automobile for official uses in connection with street repair work, instead of at the rate of \$26 per month, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 47: Strikes out the authorization, proposed by the Senate, for an allowance to the overseer of bridges for supply-

ing an automobile for official uses.

On No. 48: Designates the new bridge crossing the Potomac River at Georgetown as the Francis Scott Key Bridge, as proposed by the House, instead of as the Key Bridge, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 49: Appropriates \$55,000 for trees and parkings instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$60,000, as pro-

posed by the Senate.

On Nos. 50 and 51, relating to street cleaning: Makes the appropriation available for allowances to inspectors for maintenance of motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, and makes the rate of allowance for an automobile \$20 per month and for a motor cycle \$10 per month instead of \$26 and \$13 per month, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 52 to 54, inclusive, relating to garbage disposal: Makes the appropriation available for allowances to inspectors for maintenance of motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate; makes the rate of allowance for an automobile \$20 per month and for a motor cycle \$10 per month instead of \$26 and \$13 per month, respectively, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$860,000 instead of \$825,000, as proposed by the House, and \$900,000, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 57 to 60, inclusive, relating to the electrical department: Provides for an allowance for the maintenance of not more than three privately owned automobiles at not to exceed \$20 per month each instead of \$26 per month each, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$30,000 for general supplies, etc., instead of \$27,500, as proposed by the House, and \$32,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$472,000 for lighting, as

proposed by the Senate, instead of \$450,000, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$20,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the Senate, for replacing lighting fixtures.

On Nos. 61 to 63, inclusive, relating to public schools: Appropriates for two assistant superintendents, as proposed by the House, instead of three assistant superintendents, one to have charge of business affairs, as proposed by the Senate.

have charge of business affairs, as proposed by the Senate. On No. 66: Appropriates \$25,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House, for allowance to principals of grade school buildings.

On No. 67: Appropriates \$6,480 for Americanization work, as proposed by the House, instead of \$9,980, as proposed by the

On No. 68: Provides that the appropriation on account of community-center activities shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House.

On No. 69: Requires that the chief medical and sanitary inspector of the public schools shall give his whole time from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. to his duties, instead of his "whole time," as proposed by the House.

On Nos. 70 to 73, inclusive, relating to miscellaneous expenses of the public schools: Appropriates \$3,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000, as proposed by the House, for transportation of tubercular pupils; provides for an allowance for maintenance to be paid to nine officers and employees of the public schools for providing their own automobiles for official uses at the rate of \$240 per annum, instead of \$312 per annum, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$6,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,500, as proposed by the House, for purchase of apparatus; and provides, as proposed by the Senate, that children of employees of the United States stationed outside of the District of Columbia shall be admitted to the public schools without payment of tuition.

On No. 74: Provides in connection with the appropriation for remodeling and constructing an addition to the Western High School that one or more contracts may be entered into, as proposed by the Senate, subject to the restrictions elsewhere proposed in the bill.

On Nos. 77 to 82, inclusive, relating to sites for school purposes: Strikes out the appropriation of \$15,000 proposed by the Senate for the purchase of land adjoining the Ludlow School; strikes out the appropriation of \$50,000 proposed by the Senate for the purchase of a site on which to locate a junior high school north of Lincoln Park; appropriates \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the purchase of land adjoining the Dunbar High School; strikes out the appropriation of \$20,000 proposed by the Senate for the purchase of a site near the Brightwood School; strikes out the appropriation of \$30,000 proposed by the Senate for the purchase of a site near Rittenhouse and Fifth Streets NW., and strikes out the appropriation proposed by the Senate of \$45,000 for the purchase of a site north of Webster Street and east of Georgia Avenue.

On No. 84: Restores the matter proposed by the House with respect to building contracts and architects' fees, amended so as to permit separate contracts being entered into for heating, lighting, and plumbing.

On No. 85: Appropriates \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, for repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, etc.

On No. 86: Provides that the appropriations contained in the bill for the purchase of land for school purposes shall be available immediately, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 87: Restores the matter proposed by the House re-

On No. 87: Restores the matter proposed by the House requiring that the total cost of sites and buildings shall respectively come within the respective appropriations, amended so as to include specifically the cost of heating, lighting, and plumbing, and to superside any contrary provision.

plumbing, and to supersede any contrary provision.

On Nos. 88 to 91, inclusive, relating to the police department: Appropriates \$8,500 for fuel, instead of \$7,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$35,000 on account of the maintenance and replacement of motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House; strikes out the appropriation of \$2,500 proposed by the Senate for marking traffic lines for cross walks at street intersections; and appropriates \$3,500 for fuel, and so forth, harbor patrol, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000, as proposed by the House.

On No. 92: Appropriates \$4,500 for forage, fire department, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 93 to 99, inclusive, relating to the health department: Appropriates \$6,000 for maintenance of disinfecting service, as proposed by the House, instead of \$6,500, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$750 on account of the bacteriological

laboratory, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$650, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,000 on account of the chemical laboratory, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$750, as proposed by the House; provides for an allowance for supplying privately owned automobiles for official uses at the rate of not to exceed \$20 per month instead of \$26 per month, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$6,000 on account of dairy-farm inspection, as proposed by the House, instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the Senate extending the availability of the appropriation for traveling expenses; appropriates \$250 for the dog pound, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$18,000 on account of the child-hygiene service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House.

On No. 100: Provides for an allowance for the maintenance of a privately owned automobile used for official purposes, as proposed by the Senate, fixing the rate, however, at \$20 per month instead of \$26 per month, and in consequence thereof makes the appropriation on account of the probation system of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia \$5,065 instead of \$5.137 as proposed by the House and Senate.

\$5,137, as proposed by the House and Senate.

On No. 101: Appropriates \$1,700 on account of maintenance of motor ambulances under the Board of Charities, instead of \$1,600, as proposed by the House, and \$1,800, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 102: Appropriates \$4,750 for screening at the jail, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500, as proposed by the House.

On Nos. 103 and 104, relating to the reformatory; Appropriates \$56,000 for maintenance, etc., instead of \$52,000, as proposed by the House, and \$60,000, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the authorization proposed by the House to employ the income from the sale of brooms for producing additional brooms, amended so as to limit the application of such receipts to the purchase of broom material only.

On No. 106: Appropriates \$10,000 for indigent patients cared for at the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the House, and \$15,000, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 107: Strikes out the authorization, proposed by the Senate, to receive pay patients at the Tuberculosis Hospital.

On Nos. 108 and 109, relating to the Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Appropriates \$5,000 for repairs to buildings, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the authorization, proposed by the Senate, to receive pay patients in the psychopathic ward.

On Nos. 110 and 111: Strikes out the two additional placing and investigating officers at \$1,000 each under the Board of Children's Guardians, proposed by the Senate.

On No. 113: Appropriates \$5,000 on account of a cottage for boys at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,000, as proposed by the Senate.

On Nos. 114 and 115: Appropriates for an additional cook at \$180 per annum under the Home for Aged and Infirm, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 119: Restores the appropriation of \$31,200, proposed by the House, for salaries of foremen, gardeners, etc., under the office of public buildings and grounds.

On No. 120: Restores the 32 separate appropriation paragraphs proposed by the House for the improvement and care of public grounds in the District of Columbia instead of providing for same in four appropriation paragraphs, as proposed by the Senate, amended so as to increase the amount proposed by the House for improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations from \$40,000 to \$45,000, and the amount for oiling and otherwise treating macadam roads from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and so as to reduce the amount proposed by the House for placing and maintaining special portions of the parks in condition for outdoor sports from \$20,000 to \$15,000, and making such appropriation chargeable 40 per cent to the United States and 60 per cent to the District of Columbia, instead of wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, so that the restored paragraphs provide in the aggregate for \$2,000 more than proposed by the House and \$10,000 less than proposed by the Senate in the four substitute paragraphs proposed by the Senate.

On No. 121: Appropriates \$4,000 for the preparation of designs and estimates for development of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, instead of for the commencement of the preparation of such designs and estimates, as proposed by the

On No. 122: Strikes out the appropriation of \$50,000 proposed by the Senate for continuing the construction of a sea wall.

On No. 125: Appropriates \$37,000 for lighting the public grounds, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$24,000, as proposed by the House.

On No. 128: Strikes out the authorization and appropriation proposed by the Senate in connection with a restudy of the high-

way system of the District of Columbia.

On No. 130: Fixes the allowance to be paid for the maintenance of privately owned motor cycles used for official purposes at \$10 per month, as proposed by the House, instead of \$13 per month, as proposed by the Senate.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon the fol-

lowing amendments of the Senate:

On No. 24, relating to the Mount Pleasant Branch Library.

On No. 33, relating to the erection of accommodations for the office of the recorder of deeds and other activities of the District government.

On Nos. 55 and 56, relating to the purchase of sites for play-

On Nos. 64 and 65, relating to administrative principals of

elementary schools. On Nos. 75, 76, and 83, relating to the purchase of sites for

school purposes and to the erection of school buildings On No. 105, relating to the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings thereon for the accommodation of girls committed

to the National Training School for Girls. On No. 112, relating to a home and school for feeble-minded

On No. 116, relating to an appropriation for aid and support of the National Library for the Blind.

On No. 117, relating to an appropriation to aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.

On No. 118, relating to a modification of the existing project for Anacostia Park above Benning Bridge.

On No. 123, relating to an appropriation for the construction of a comfort station and shelter at Haines Point, East Potomac

On No. 124, relating to the appropriation for the construction of a bathing beach and bathhouse for the colored population of the District of Columbia.

On No. 126, relating to the areas to comprise the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway and to the protection of Rock Creek and its tributaries.

On No. 127, relating to the acquisition of the tract known as the Klingle Valley Park, the Piney Branch Valley Park, and a portion of the tract known as the Patterson tract.

On No. 129, relating to the appropriation for increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia.

LOUIS C. CRAMTON, ROREBT E. EVANS, BEN JOHNSON, Managers on the part of the House.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CRAMTON rose.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CRAMTON. Certainly. Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 13793) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to all of the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kansas a question or two. The Senate has placed on this bill an amendment which is intended to prevent any violation of the service pay bill by permitting officers in the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps from getting allowances in kind in addition to the \$20 per month rental allowance. Is it the gentleman's purpose to look with favor upon that amendment?

Mr. ANTHONY. I would say to the gentleman that my attitude personally would rather favor an amendment of that kind, but I would not like to bind the conferees in advance of

a discussion of the matter.

Mr. McKENZIE. The gentleman, however, before agreeing that that amendment might be stricken out would possibly give

the House an opportunity of expressing itself?

Mr. ANTHONY. Undoubtedly, I think the gentleman will find that the House conferees will desire to consult the wishes of the House as largely as possible on any disputed question in the conference.

Mr. McKENZIE. One other matter. The Senate has placed an amendment on the bill which provides for the retirement of certain officers with higher grades, and changes the law which is now in existence—that is, the Army reorganization law—and would permit not only taking these men from the eligible list, as provided for in the Army reorganization bill, but going down into the grade of major and promoting majors to some higher grade, such as brigadier general. Before the Committee on Military Affairs there is pending now a bill, introduced by the gentleman from Kansas himself, covering some of those points. It is a very important bill. We have not had time to consider it, and I certainly feel that it would be a mistake to undertake to legislate changes in the Army reorganization act in this manner; and I hope that the gentleman will not consent to that amendment without giving the House an opportunity to pass upon it.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman has expressed his intention with reference to some of these amendments. Was the gentleman's attention called to an amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois in the committee when the bill was under consideration here, providing that no part of the funds should be used until certain captains were promoted?

Mr. ANTHONY. I understand the Senate has amplified the amendment adopted by the House-has further perfected it.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The Senate committee struck it

It was restored, as I understand, by an amendment offered from the floor of the Senate. I am talking about the Hull amendment.

Mr. HULL. That is in satisfactory shape.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I thought it was offered by the gentleman from Illinois. What is the gentleman's purpose with reference to the amendment the House adopted regarding enlistments from 18 to 21 years of age?

Mr. ANTHONY. I would be unable to tell the gentleman what the sentiment of the conferees would be. Personally I look upon that amendment as unwise. I can not speak for my

colleagues.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman realizes that that amendment was adopted by the House and put on the bill.

Would he disregard the action of the House?

Mr. ANTHONY. Oh, no; I think not. I think the gentleman will find that the conferees will desire to consult the wishes of the House on all important things of that kind where the House has expressed itself. There is no intent on the part of the conferees to go against the wishes of the House.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Could the gentleman assure us that the conferees will bring that amendment back to the House

for a vote before the matter is settled?

Mr. ANTHONY. I doubt if I could assure the gentleman of that, because I am unable to give him the attitude of the other conferees

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Would that be the attitude of

the gentleman?

Mr. ANTHONY. I told the gentleman that I personally was opposed to that amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman also said that, while he was opposed to it, he was disposed to consult the wishes of the House.

Mr. ANTHONY. Absolutely. Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Does he mean by that that he would be willing to bring it back to the House again for a

Mr. ANTHONY. Ordinarily on any amendment.
Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I am talking about this particular amendment only, not ordinarily.

Mr. ANTHONY. I do not believe the gentleman would

want me to promise in advance what the action of the conferees would be

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. No. I was trying to get the gentleman's attitude.

Mr. ANTHONY. If it comes to a vote of the conferees, personally I shall vote against such an amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Against bringing it back to the

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. How can we have a conference if

everybody goes to it hog tied?

Mr. ANTHONY. We would not have much of a conference in that event. I think the gentleman can be assured that he will undoubtedly have an opportunity to have the matter considered.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, would not this be the time to make a motion to instruct the conferees?

The SPEAKER. The time for instructing the conferees is

after the bill has been ordered to conference.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman—my understanding is the amendment affecting the retired pay of officers connected with corporations, and so forth, selling to the Government has

been stricken out by the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is my understanding.

Mr. DICKINSON. It is my hope we will have an opportunity to vote on that amendment, which was adopted by the House, or in some modified terms whereby retired officers are prevented from becoming sales agents, and so forth, and prevented from selling materials as officers of corporations to the respective services from which they have been retired. I would like to know whether or not the conferees will be disposed to bring that back to the House for some decision?
Mr. ANTHONY. I will say to the gentleman, just the same

as I said to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Connally], on any proposition that comes up where a considerable number of Members of the House are interested, I think the disposition of the conferees will be to bring it back to the House for con-

sideration.

Mr. DICKINSON. I would like to suggest to the gentleman it seems to me the honor of the Members of the House is at stake here when our decision here is given such wide publicity, and so forth; I think that we ought to have a chance to show to the country we are in sincere faith here in adopting this policy.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think I can assure the House there will be no disposition to foreclose on this amendment or any others.

Mr. McSWAIN. Bearing in mind the fact the gentleman said he would be disposed to bring back for consultation of the House any important matter that a considerable number of Members express interest in, I desire to say that, speaking in behalf of a number on our side of the aisle, I am intensely interested in the same proposition of the gentleman from Iowa, and I hope the gentleman will bring it back to the House for consideration.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kansas what his attitude will be in regard to the amendment put on in the Senate to abolish the stop-watch proposition? I presume the gentleman is fairly well informed of the history of this. There are a great number of gentlemen in the House who would like to have an opportunity to express themselves. Can the gentleman give some assurance that we will be given an opportunity to secure that-

Mr. ANTHONY. I can not give the gentleman any assurance as to what the action of the conferees will be, but I think undoubtedly that the gentleman will have an opportunity to discuss the matter in the House.

And have a vote on it in the House? Mr. HULL.

Mr. ANTHONY. I can assure him-

Mr. BLANTON. It has to come back; it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. HULL. There is a question about the point of order which must be raised at the proper time.

Mr. ANTHONY. I told the gentleman from Iowa yesterday what my judgment was on the matter.

Mr. BLANTON. I intend to make a point of order against

it so quick as to make the gentleman's head swim.

Mr. HULL. That is all right; the gentleman made a point of order before and he has been overruled by the best parliamentarians of the House. We are willing to argue the point of order. All we ask of the conferees is that they shall bring it back to the House the same as is promised as to the others.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman from Kansas express any opinion as to the amendment put on in the Senate raising the rank of the President's aid, Colonel Sherrill, to that of brigadier general?

Mr. ANTHONY. I will say to the gentleman that is an entirely new proposition put on by the Senate, and one that, as far as I know, none of the House conferees have ever discussed. I know it has not been discussed by the House conferees, and on all matters of military legislation, I want to say to the gentleman that it is the disposition of the conferees to consult freely the members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, especially on their ideas of these things.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I want to remind the gentleman that two years ago we sat together, he and I, with our colleagues of the Committee on Military Affairs, while we framed

the Army reorganization act, and one of the particular features of that act was designed to remove the evil consequences of what might be called perhaps preferential appointment of Army officers theretofore by assigning them to details whereby a man of a lesser grade might be advanced to some higher grade that carried with it pay. We thought that by the passage of that Army reorganization act we had put an end for all time to such mischief by making it absolutely impossible to change the grade of a man by detail; that if a man was to be assigned to a place where a major was wanted, a major would be sent rather than promote a captain to be a major, and then send him. Now, we do not want to violate that principle, which is one of the fundamental principles in the whole act. I hope the gentleman, and the conferees on the part of the House, will keep that in mind, or else we will lose a most important victory which we achieved over old-time favoritism.

Mr. HICKS. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall object if we can not ask the gentleman some questions. If we can not do that I will object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. HICKS. I will insist upon it, Mr. Speaker. Then, perhaps, we can get through with it.

Mr. CRAMTON. We can have an agreement on that ques-

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Anthony] several questions.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman from Kansas has acted as a conferee on many occasions, and I do not think he has ever

violated the confidence of the House. Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask some questions. I will remind the gentleman from Kansas, who has the matter in charge, that what is known as the Dickinson amendment, I believe, that he stated he would be disposed to bring that back.

Mr. ANTHONY. Undoubtedly. Mr. BLANTON. But what is known as the Sherrill amendment-that is, to make a brigadier general out of Colonel Sherrill-and what is known as the Hull amendment, which was placed on in the Senate, concerning the exercise of watchfulness by the Government over some of its employees-those are two matters that had to be brought back here?

Mr. ANTHONY. Of course, if they are agreed to in confer-

ence they must be brought back to the House first.

Mr. BLANTON. But if the Senate, which put them on the is disposed to yield on that proposition, the gentleman would not have to bring them back. He would not have to bring them back if the Senate receded from them. As to the matter referred to by my colleague [Mr. CONNALLY], every father and mother in the Nation having boys under 18 or 20 years of age is interested in it; and upon that and the Dickinson matter I hope the gentleman will give the House an oppor-

Mr. ANTHONY. On any question where there is a considerable number of Members of the House vitally interested we

shall be disposed to bring it back.

Mr. BLANTON. Very well. One more suggestion and then The same agreement was made by the distin-I am done. guished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], who indicated that he would give the House an opportunity to act upon certain matters. He asked to disagree to all the Senate amendments, and yet he went into conference and had the House recede in 40 different amendments, involving \$800,000.

Mr. SNEIL. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman just one question.

Mr. MONDELL. Regular order, Mr. Speaker. Mr. LINTHICUM. I will withdraw my reservation of an objection.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection. Mr. LINTHICUM. Will we have an opportunity to vote on the increase to officers in training camps?

Mr. ANTHONY. I can not say that a vote will be given on that question, but a full and free conference will be had on that question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? If not, the Chair will appoint the conferees.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before the conferees are appointed I ask leave to make a motion of instruction.

The SPEAKER. It is supposed that there will be a full and free conference.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I will make a motion to instruct on this particular amendment, but if the gentleman will assure me that we will have a vote, I will not make the motion.

The SPEAKER. Even under instructions of the House the Chair believes that the conferees under the rules are not allowed to agree to that. They may not bring it back.

Mr. BLANTON. They struck it out.
The SPEAKER. The Chair was not aware of that.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The Senate struck it out. If the gentleman will give me that assurance I will withdraw my sug-

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as conferees on the part of the House Mr. Anthony, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Sisson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, the pending District of Columbia appropriation conference report comes before the House recommending the smallest increase over the original bill as reported to the House of any District appropriation bill, probably, in 20 years. I shall want to insert some figures; but, desiring to protect the time of the House, I will ask unanimous consent that I may have the right to revise and extend my remarks

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there ob-

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Briefly, the action of the conferees, so far as an agreement is reported, adds to the bill that went to the Senate from the House only \$309,380. But there are reductions proposed by the Senate, which were accepted by the House conferees, amounting to \$240,000. So the net increase at the present stage of affairs, if the pending report is accepted—the net increase on the bill as it passed the House would be only \$69,380.

There are items receded from by the Senate to the amount of \$515,998 carried in the pending report. There were in addition items stricken out on the floor of the House that were originally recommended by the committee to the House which will come up under the rules of the House requiring a separate vote on items that would have been subject to a point of order in the House. That includes \$550,000 for library site, playground sites, and school buildings and grounds, and we will move later to restore those items. If the action that has already been taken by the conferees is indorsed by the House and if the further action that we will recommend upon these items that would have been subject to a point of order is items that would have been subject to a point of order is indersed by the House, then the total of the bill, the appropriation act for 1924, will be \$22,778,915. That amount will be \$72,694.80 below the 1923 appropriation. It will be \$772,215 be \$12,094.80 below the 1923 appropriation. It will be \$772,215 below the Budget recommendation for 1924. It will be \$1,-691,070 below the bill as it passed the Senate, and it will be only \$154,020 above the bill as the committee originally reported it to this House. So I say it will be the smallest increase, I believe, comparing the bill that came from the Committee on Appropriations of the House. mittee on Appropriations to the House and the final action, of any District bill in many years.

In connection with that I will insert in the Record a detailed

statement of the increases on particular items. On most of them, small items, I will not take the time of the House. I would, however, call attention to the item of paving, on which the Senate made material reductions and some increases. We have accepted reductions of \$225,000, and then additions have been made of \$23,600, so that the net reduction below the House bill is \$202,400.

In the main, the Senate went a little further on the same policy which the House had adopted in giving emphasis to the paving of unpaved streets where they are 100 per cent

built up on both sides.

There is in reference to schools this situation: We give another \$1,000 for transportation of tubercular pupils, \$1,500 laboratory supplies, \$50,000 for repairs of buildings, and \$100,000 for land adjacent to the Dunbar High School. That is to say, the bill as reported to the House carried every item in the budget that meant a new seat for a pupil in the schools. Some of these which were struck out in the House on a point of order we will ask that they be restored by a separate vote. The only new item we recommended in this report or that we will recommend by a separate vote is the item of \$100,000 for land adjacent to the Dunbar School. That has not been before the House before. In regard to that, this is the situation: There is a splendid stadium adjoining the Central High School for the white children. There is a proposal for an athletic field adjoining the Western High. There is no athletic field for the colored schools. They have quite a colored edu-cational center out here on First Street. There is the Arm-strong Manual Training School on O Street, and on the opposite side in the next block is the Dunbar High; then they have the Shaw Junior High for colored two or three blocks away, and

in that vicinity there are several colored grade schools. There is land adjacent to the Dunbar High School which is in a large part undeveloped. There are some shacks and poor buildings on a portion of it and some better buildings on another part. If they can have the land which is recommended in this report they can develop an athletic field where sports can be conducted by the colored students in the schools.

They have athletic teams in the Dunbar High, in the Armstrong Manual Training, and in the Shaw Junior High Schools. They have teams which meet other teams from Baltimore, Alexandria, and other places for contests. The only place that they can go now is to the American League Baseball Park or down on the Monument Lot. In the latter case they can not charge for attendance. The proposed field would be located near all these schools and in the midst of a large colored population.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. The gentleman has referred to the fact that provision had been made for an athletic field adjoining the Western High School.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am not so familiar with that; it is not

carried in the bill.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. They very much need one out there at the Western High, but I did not know that there was a proposition for one.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think it is in contemplation.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. It certainly ought to be done, because they have no facilities of that kind there now.

Mr. CRAMTON. I knew it was contemplated, and I thought it was under way. They have adjoining the Central High, as the gentleman well knows, a fine stadium. But there is nothing

available for the colored students.

There is another important provision in the bill. Last year was the first year that the item of new buildings for schools was made immediately available. We expedite the new work of construction proposed by making it available when the bill passes as early as this. This will be a law before February is closed. We have gone further and made the appropriations for land also immediately available. There is one item of the bill to buy more land and another item for building upon it. By making the land immediately available, as well as for the building, we are assured of expediting it to the utmost.

Mr. YOUNG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. YOUNG. In a case of this kind, where the officials ask money to purchase land, I would like to know whether they get options on the land before that.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think they do not.
Mr. YOUNG. If they did not, it seems to me they might be held up when the owners understood that there was a fat appropriation for it.

Mr. CRAMTON. That might be true in some cases. In some cases the selection of the land is limited, but they have the remedy of condemnation proceedings. In other cases we have given them the option of selection between certain limits-as, for instance, between Georgia Avenue and Sixteenth Street and north of Park Road.

There are various features in the bill that would interest the House, but I am going to call attention only to the matter of allowance for officials for the use of their own automobiles or motor cycles in public business. In the current year it was \$13 for a motor cycle and \$26 for an automobile. Our bill carried \$10 for a motor cycle and \$20 for an automobile, and those figures have been accepted by the Senate. Also there is a limitation on the appropriation for Public Utilities Commission to guard against further expenditure for special legal services. That limitation proposed by the House has been accepted by the Senate conferee:

The name of the new bridge in Georgetown will interest the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Hill]. The name he suggested—Francis Scott Key—will be the official name. The result of this conference report and the further motions that we will offer, if accepted by the House, will, as I stated before, make \$22,-778 915

Following is the detailed financial statement:

App	ropriated, 1923 act posed in Budget for 1924	\$22, 851, 609, 80 23, 551, 130, 00
Bill Bill	as reported to House carriedas passed by House carried	22, 624, 895, 00 22, 078, 607, 00
	Reduction by House	546, 288. 00
	as passed by Senate carriedamount carried as passed by House	24, 469, 985. 00 22, 078, 607. 00
	Senate increase	2, 391, 378. 00

Money effect of action agreed upon: Of amount added by Senate; conferees agreed t		09, 380. 00
Of reductions proposed by Senate (\$248,000 conferees acceded to); 2	40, 000. 00
Total increase over House bill agreed to in co	n-	THE STREET
ference (excludes reduction of \$72 as result action upon amendment No. 100)	10	69, 380, 00
Net amount of Senate increases receded from Senate conferees	by 5	15, 998. 00
Amount involved in amendments not agreed but which House conferees will propose fav	to	
Amount involved in amendments not agreed	- 6	31, 000. 00
and on which the House conferees will not r	ec-	
ommend favorable action	1,1	75, 000. 00
Total		91, 378. 00
So at this stage the bill, so far as affected by the adds to the amount carried when passed by the I being taken off on account of action on amendmented at total not in conference), which will be to amendments not agreed to there will be added \$631,000, or a total over the bill as passed by the or but \$154,020 more than the bill carried as or the House and \$1,691,070 less than proposed by the Of the sum of \$631,000 which it is proposed acceptance, \$550,000 represents items reported by Committee of the House and stricken from the order, namely: Mount Pleasant branch library———————————————————————————————————	made withe furth House of ginally re e Senate, to recom the Appr bill on	th respect er sum of \$700,308, eported to mend for repriations points of \$25,000 \$25,000 500,000
tion of the \$309 380 are-	STATE STATE OF THE	
Garbage removal Lighting		22,000
Lighting Land adjoining Dunbar High School Repairs to school buildings		_ 100, 000
If the action heretofore taken by the Houthat about to be recommended is approved amount appropriated—	se confe	rees and
Will be	\$22, 7	78, 915. 00
Will be Which is below the 1923 appropriations Which is below the 1924 Budget. Which is below the Senate figure on this bill Which is above the original House committee report Changes recommended in House bill.	1, 6 rt. 1	72, 694, 80 72, 215, 00 91, 070, 00 54, 020, 00
Changes recommended in House bill:	Increase.	Decrease.
Veterinary supplies	\$100 1, 200	
Municipal architect (two Ford runabouts)	1, 100	
Rent Commission, salary of commissioners	9, 250	
	2,000	
Postage Paving:	1,500	
Reduce		
Trees and parkings	5, 000	\$201, 400
Garbage collection \$750,000 Current \$750,000 House \$25,000 Senate 900,000 Lighting: \$25,000	35, 000	
General suppliesMaintenance	2,500 22,000	
House \$450, 000	19/21/01	
Schools: Transportation tubercular pupils	1,000	
Laboratory supplies Dunbar land Repairs to buildings, etc	1,500 100,000	
Repairs to buildings, etc	50,000	
Fuel Maintenance and replacement motor equip-	1,500	
ment Harbor patrol, fuel, etc.	10,000	
Health: Bacteriological laboratory		
Chemical laboratory	250	
Chemical laboratory New dog pens Child hygiene	3, 000	
Maintenance of ambulances	100	
Screening jailReformatory, maintenance	3, 250 4, 000	
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital Gallinger Hospital, repairs	10,000	
Home for Aged and Infirm, employee	180	
Parks: Maintenance of various reservations	5,000	Toe on the
Treating macadam roadsOutdoor sports	2,000	5, 000
Plans for Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Lighting public grounds	13, 000	
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As I have said, the amount as proposed by the House conferees for the entire building is \$22,778,915. The cost to the Federal Treasury out of that will be something less than \$8,300,000. The immediate proportion will be larger than that, but some of the fees, and so forth, payments for paving, and such things, go back into the Treasury in the same proportion that the District or the Federal Government contributes for

them; and basing it upon the best opinion available, that will be sufficient to bring the Federal contribution in this bill to something less than \$8,300,000. In connection with that I am going to take the liberty of inserting, under the leave given me, some reference to a proposed change in this system of contribution, and in connection with that will also include a very interesting statement as to the Federal contribution that has been prepared at my request by the auditor of the District of Columbia, showing what the actual contribution of the Federal Government has been year by year for the past 10 years. I have introduced H. R. 14253, as follows:

A bill to fix the amount to be contributed by the United States toward defraying expenses of the District of Columbia.

defraying expenses of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after July 1, 1924, the Government of the United States shall not bear any fixed proportion of the expenses of the District of Columbia but shall pay the sum of \$8,000,000 annually toward defraying such expenses of the District as may be appropriated for by law.

SEC. 2. That on and after such date there shall be credited wholly to the District of Columbia any revenue now required by law to be credited to the District of Columbia and the United States in the same proportion that each contributed to the activity or source from whence such revenue was derived.

SEC. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent, until July 1, 1927, the advancements permitted to be made for expenses of the District by the Treasury Department in accordance with the first paragraph of section 1 of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 29, 1922.

I believe it highly desirable both for the Federal Covern.

I believe it highly desirable, both for the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, that the change I propose in the Federal contribution to District expenses be made. property interests of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, so far as land area, and so forth, is concerned, have reached an approximate maximum, while the development of other property interests in the District is going on at a constantly increasing ratio. The rapid growth of population in the District, accompanied by an even greater real-estate development and increase in other taxable property, make it imperative, in fairness to the Federal Treasury, that the old proportional policy of contribution be thrown into the discard.

I propose in lieu of this that a fixed amount each year be contributed by the Federal Government toward the expenses of the District and suggest as that amount \$8,000,000. approximately the amount the Federal Treasury contributes at the present time under the present plan, and while there are many in Congress who criticize the present Federal contribution as too liberal, in view of the extremely low tax rate in the District of Columbia I think consent of Congress to that amount as a fixed annual contribution could be secured.

I am aware that the first impulse of District residents may be one of opposition to my suggestion. I believe, however, that on consideration it will be realized that the best interests of the District in the years to come, its most rapid development can be secured under the plan which I suggest. At the present time Congress feels that the total appropriations for the government and development of the District of Columbia must be restricted to such an amount that the Federal share thereof, at present 40 per cent, shall not constitute an undue burden upon the Federal Treasury. At the same time the city is developing, as I have said, and its needs in many directions are acute, as is the case in any growing city. The tax rate is low, and some increase in it could be borne by the District without undue hardship and I think would be borne cheerfully in the interest of a more rapid development of the District needs in the way of paving, schools, sewers, lighting, police, fire protection, and so forth. If the plan I propose were adopted, and the contribution of the Federal Treasury were a fixed, stipulated sum, I am sure the disposition of Congress would be to expedite development of such District matters as rapidly as the sentiment of the people of the District might demand within a reasonable tax rate. At the present time Congress is inclined to feel that District support for increased expenditures is the more enthusiastic because so large a part of the proposed expenditure must be made from the Federal Treasury. The realization that the entire expenditure beyond the \$8,000,000 must come from District revenues would, no doubt, have a sobering influence upon some propagandists for reckless expenditures; but where real need existed and a pronounced public sentiment was manifested for the expenditure of money to be contributed solely by the people of the District I am sure that appropriations would be made by Congress in response to such a demand. I think the people of the District are sincere in their demand for needed improvements in the District, and that a slight increase in the tax rate to meet more rapid filling of those demands would be cheerfully met. I am satisfied that my bill provides very just treatment of the Federal Treasury and a more liberal policy of development for the District.

The following is the letter and statement by Colonel Donovan, auditor of the District:

The following is the letter and statement by Colonel Donovan, auditor of the District:

February 10, 1923.

Hon. Louis C. Cramton,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Congressman: Mr. Pugh, one of the clerks of the Committee on Appropriations, telephoned me last evening that you desired I should prepare for your use a statement covering the fiscal years beginning with 1913 and ending with 1922, showing the total expenditures made by the District of Columbia from appropriations for each of said years, with the proportions charged, respectively, to the District of Columbia and the United States, and showing further the receipts collected by the District and covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States for each of said years, with the resulting net expenditure charge to the United States.

It was not practicable to prepare a statement literally as requested within the short time allowed, as it is not customary to analyze expenditures on the basis of division between the United States and the District. But the information contained in the statement is substantially about what I understand you wish. The statement is substantially about what I understand you wish. The statement shows the total appropriations for each of the fiscal years named, with the proportion charged to each the United States and the District, the receipts credited to the United States, with the resulting net charge to the United States.

In determining the total appropriations for each fiscal year deductions have been made for unexpended balances of appropriations which lapsed under limitations of law, and were covered into the surplus fund by warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The appropriations are therefore purely on a net basis and as set up approximate very closely the expenditures in each year. The statement assumes the expenditure of the unexpended balances of appropriations on June 30, 1922, amounting to \$3,307.414.94, of which amount the sum of \$2.076.725.99 is chargeable to the revenues

D. J. DONOVAN, Auditor of the District of Columbia.

Statement showing appropriations of the District of Columbia for each fiscal year begin-ning with July 1, 1912, and ending with June 30, 1922; the proportion of such appro-priations chargeable to the District and the United States; the amount of District receipts credited to the United States during each of said years, and the resulting net appropria-tion charge to the United States for each year.

Fiscal year.	Total appropriation.	Charged to District.	Charged to United States.	Receipts credited to United States.	Net charge to United States.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	\$11, 317, 440. 87 11, 801, 768. 01 13, 592, 688. 48 12, 388, 687. 50 14, 358, 755. 81 15, 879, 083. 48 17, 157, 762. 52 19, 185, 394. 34 21, 097, 753. 13 22, 254, 670. 79	\$5,710,618.15 5,980,541.28 7,002,256.92 6,255,671.94 7,299,152.02 8,007,946.48 8,841,540.78 9,728,437.50 12,774,822.06 13,385,892.58	\$5,606,822.72 5,841,226.73 6,590,431.56 6,103,615.57 7,059,603.79 7,871,136.99 8,316,221.74 9,456,956.8 8,322,931.07 8,868,778,21	\$261, 965, 23 232, 886, 95 215, 909, 82 275, 440, 02 255, 865, 13 211, 771, 33 368, 025, 63 394, 332, 93 515, 010, 55 412, 464, 89	\$5, 344, 857, 49 5, 608, 339, 78 6, 374, 521, 74 5, 828, 175, 55 6, 803, 738, 66 7, 659, 365, 66 7, 918, 196, 11 9, 062, 623, 91 7, 807, 920, 52 8, 456, 313, 32
1923 1924	159,004,004.93	84, 986, 279, 71 13, 162, 841, 88 13, 106, 149, 80	74,037,725.22 8,660,747.92 8,631,745.20	3,143,672.48 314,367.00 314,367.00	70, 894, 052. 74 8, 346, 380. 92 8, 317, 378. 20

Note.—The foregoing statement assumes the expenditure of the unexpended balances of appropriations on June 30, 1922, amounting to \$3,307,414.94. Of this amount the sum chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia is \$2,076,725.99, and to the revenues of the United States \$1,230,688.95.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.
Mr. BLANTON. In that connection, since it is a matter that is going to be a very material question before long, could the gentleman not have gone back to 1878, at the time when the Government was paying 50 per cent of the \$15,000,000 bond issue, and 50 per cent of the million-dollar bond issue which was subsequently issued, and guaranteeing all of the \$15,000,000 bond issue, so that we would understand exactly what the Government has contributed?

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman will understand that in the last appropriation bill for the District of Columbia there was carried a provision for a joint commission to go into that very matter. A report has been filed. I feel that it is only a very partial performance of what the law demanded, and perhaps sometime I shall expand my ideas more upon that; but this was simply a request, which the auditor very kindly complied with on short notice, and only covers the 10 years which I speak of.

Mr. BLANTON. This is just what the commission did. Mr. CRAMTON. This is not as comprehensive even as their work. It only relates to the net expenditure from the Federal Treasury for this purpose.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Is it not also true that in fixing that amount, as fixed by the chairman, which is appropriated from the exclusive Federal revenues, you have not made probable deductions which will certainly come from returns from activities in the District to which both the District and the Federal Government have contributed or shall contribute?

Mr. CRAMTON. An estimate has been made. Mr. EVANS. Is that included in the deduction?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Covering both rentals and fines?

Mr. CRAMTON. The estimate is supposed to. Of course, it can not be accurate. It may vary one or two hundred thousand

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I think it would have been very valuable information for the House if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] had had our auditor go back to the time when the District was under its own management and was issuing bonds in \$15,000,000 blocks, behind which the Government was placing the credit of the people of the United States, 50 per cent of which, together with the interest thereon, the people of the whole country paid. We are going to have to look into this question of the fiscal relations between the District and the Government a little more closely. There is a move already on foot now to try and establish a credit here of four and a half million dollars in the Treasury to the benefit of the District, and I am sorry that the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Evans], who now sits on this floor, is not going to be with us in the next term when that fight comes up. need him here, because he, in my judgment, more than any other Member, except the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Johnson], has given this matter close study and investigation.

Years ago this Government built the entire water system

conduit and paid for it out of the people's money and permitted the people here in the District to rent the water out and get the returns for that, and they have made no recompense what-ever to the Government for it. While the Government has paid the expense of its courts, the District has collected its own fines and its own penalties and taken in other revenue in many respects without accounting to the Government for any portion of same, where the cost of the proceeding was paid up to a short time ago 50 per cent by the people of the United States and is now paid 40 per cent by the people generally. And yet because Congress has permitted the people in this District to people generally. pay taxes, now \$1.30 on the hundred, and never since 1878 having been more than 2 per cent lower than the taxes paid in any other city, as their part of the expense of running this big city of 437,000 people, that being all of the expense that the people here have to pay, because of these facts and because Congress was liberal and has paid out money for many of the District's own expenses directly from the Treasury, some of that \$1.30 taxes did not go into the expenses and left a little surplus over every year, they now claim that they should be given back that part of their little \$1.30 tax which was unused, aggregating about \$4,500,000 as a cash surplus to their credit. It is the most absurd and ridiculous proposition I ever

I can not stop the passage of any of these provisions that the Senate has placed on this bill. If I could do so I would, if I had to fight here until sundown; but I can not stop it. There is no better man in this House than the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], there is no man who has the interest of the people more at heart than he, and yet he as one of the conferees has been forced to recede from the disagreement of the House to 43 different amendments placed on in the Senate and accept the same; and there are others here which he has had to bring back because they are legislative items, which he has promised to accept, which items involve \$800,000 of the people's money, or approximately that amount, more than the bill carried when the House got through with it and sent it to the Senate.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman desires to be accurate. It was \$631,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Six hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars that the gentleman has already receded from.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And in addition to that there is about \$140,000 more that he is going to try to get the House to accept, besides several hundred thousand dollars more which he is going to fight here. The amount he has already receded from plus the amount that he is going to try to let stay in amounts to approximately \$800,000, the sum that I stated. I was not speaking inadvisedly when I made that statement. It was a matter of investigation and computation.

Mr. CRAMTON. The amount that would have been subject to the point of order which we recommend is \$631,000.

Mr. BLANTON. How much more is it that you are not going to recommend?

Mr. CRAMTON. There is one item included in the report of \$500,000 on which the Senate has already receded.

Mr. BLANTON. We are going to fight that.
Mr. CRAMTON. But that is already defeated in conference, and that is for the recorder of deeds building. There is another item of \$675,000 on which I hope—

Mr. BLANTON. I am talking about amendments the gentlemen is not going to agree the

man is not going to agree to—
Mr. CRAMTON. But I am trying to tell him. There is an icom of \$675,000 for parks which I shall hope we shall disagree

upon.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, as a matter of fact there is an amount of \$800,000 here that could go into the bill without very much trouble, more than the bill contained when the bill left the House and went to the Senate; not as the bill was brought into the House, but as it left the House and went to the Senate. How much longer are the people of your State, Michigan, California, and Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, and New York, how long are your taxpayers going to continue to pay the expenses of the schools of the District of Columbia, buying the land, building these million and a half dollar plants like the Central High and the Eastern High, and all these other splendid high schools here, paying 50 per cent of all of same until just a short time ago, for the expenses of 2,500 teachers to teach 66,000 school children? Now the people of the United States pay 40 per cent of this expense, but how much longer will your people at home feel like doing that? When you go home in the summer and speak on the hustings, do you tell the people that you tax them 40 per cent for these playgrounds, these \$100,000 playgrounds that the gentleman from Michigan is going to add to this Dunbar Colored School, that they are paying 40 per cent on all these numerous school buildings, do you tell them that?

Mr. COLTON. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. BLANTON. I will.
Mr. COLTON. Does the gentleman have any figures of the number of these children who come from the States and are not

permanent residents of the District?

Mr. BLANTON. Does that matter? Why should our constituents pay for their children? My children are here, why should not I pay for them, and I ought to pay for them. should I tax my people at home and your people to pay for my children here in the District? I have no right to do it. They have their school taxes down in Texas, they have their State taxes and their county taxes and their city taxes, their municipal taxes, and all kinds, and why should I tax them to pay for the teaching of my children here? That is the question you have got to settle sooner or later, because if you do not settle it the people at home are going to change the personnel of this House, and that quickly. They are getting tired of it. There are civic improvements here that pertain only to the conveniences of the rich residents of this city, wholly unconnected with the Government, and your people are getting tired of paying for them. We ought to stop it. The bill which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] introduced day before yesterday which will let the whole people pay \$8,000,000 only is just a drop in the bucket. That is a step in the right direction. I am for his bill as far as

it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Mr. COLTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I believe I have given more study to this

question than the gentleman has, but I will yield.

Mr. COLTON. The only question, I take it the gentleman

pays his school taxes in Texas? Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. COLTON. And that will be a double tax for your

children while here?

Mr. BLANTON. As a matter of fact there are 66,000 school children in the District and 2,500 live in Virginia and Maryland and they get their schooling free, they get their books furnished free, and the taxpayers in the gentleman's State and mine now pay 40 per cent of all that expense. It ought not to be.

Mr. TINCHER. Will the gentleman yield?
The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.
Mr. BLANTON. I ask for one minute to answer the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield the gentleman one minute.

Mr. BLANTON. What is the question of the gentleman? Mr. TINCHER. I ask for information. The gentleman says he has given much thought to it. What per cent does the gentleman think the National Capital of the Nation should contribute?

Mr. BLANTON. I tell you what I think, and the gentleman from Kansas is a man usually of good judgment when he has not got politics on his brain. If you make the local tax rate here in the District at least 3 per cent—that is what the Kansas people pay; that is what the New York people pay; that is what the California people pay; that is what the gentleman's people and mine pay—3 per cent instead of 1.30 and let the Government pay the balance, I am willing. But until you fix a proper, reasonable tax rate here it is an infamous injustice to the people of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again ex-

pired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report. The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 14, amendment No. 24, after line 21, insert:

" MOUNT PLEASANT BRANCH LIBRARY.

"For the purchase of a site for a branch of the free public library in the Mount Pleasant-Columbia Helghts section of the District of Columbia, \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and authority is hereby conferred upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept from the Carnegie Corporation of New York not less than \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable branch library building on such a site, subject to the approval of said comissioners and the board of library trustees."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, this is the restoration of the item recommended to the House which went out in the House on a point of order. I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33, page 23, beginning line 1, insert: "For the erection of a fireproof addition to the courthouse of the District of Columbia, for the use of the office of the recorder of deeds and such other activities of the District government as the commissioners may designate, including fireproof vaults and heating and ventilating apparatus, to be constructed under the supervision of and on plans to be furnished by the Architect of the Capitol and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$500,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, this amendment proposed by the Senate an appropriation of \$500,000 for an addition to the courthouse to house the recorder of deeds and other activities. I shall offer an amendment that does not carry any appropriation and is for preparation of plans and estimates upon such a building. I move that the House recede and concur with the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the fol-

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"The Architect of the Capitol, in collaboration with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall prepare plans for the erection of a fireproof addition to the courthouse of the District of Columbia for the use of the office of the recorder of deeds and such other activities of the government of the District of Columbia as the commissioners may designate, including fireproof vaults and heating and ventilating apparatus, and such plans, together with an estimate of the cost of construction in accordance therewith, shall be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next one.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 55, on page 37, beginning with line 1, insert:
"For the purchase of a site now occupied by Hoover Playground, located in square 546, containing 65,000 square feet, at 25 cents per square foot, \$17,000;

"For the purchase of a site at Twenty-seventh and O Streets NW. in square 1238 (803), containing 10,000 square feet, at an estimated cost of \$5,000; and for the purchase of lot 804, square 1238, containing 3,840 square feet, at \$3,000: in all \$8,000.

"So much of any balance remaining after the purchase of sites for playgrounds authorized by this act as is necessary to clean up, grade, drain, fence in, and place such sites in safe and suitable condition for the purposes intended, may be used for such purposes."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the gentleman's motion.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur. Upon that I shall only say that this is a restora-

tion of an appropriation and language as originally reported to the House from the committee. It went out in the House on a point of order.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that at the end of the gentleman's amendment he add the following proviso: "Provided, That the cost of the above shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which is not in order now, but it may come later. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next one.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page-37, line 19, strike out "\$111,032, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia," and insert "\$136,032."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, on that item I propose to recede and concur with an amendment. Under the amendment the amount for maintenance of playgrounds will be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, \$111,032; \$25,000 for purchase of sites will continue under the 60-40 plan. I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cramton moves to recede and concur with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "\$136,032, of which \$111,032 shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be expended for the purchase of sites for play-grounds and for the improvement of such playgrounds, shall be paid 40 per cent out of the Treasury of the United States and 60 per cent out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 43, in line 18, after the word "including," insert "administrative principals."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 45, line 24, after the word "work," insert "administrative principals of elementary schools."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk will report the next one. The SPEAKER.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 75: In line 3, page 54, after the word "land," strike out "adjacent to" and insert "in the vicinity of."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, that is a proposal restoring the language originally reported by the House, which went out on a point of order in the House. The paragraph had to be modified, but for the reason suggested by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. Young], the original House language being preferable, I move that the House recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next one.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 76: Page 54, line 10, insert:

"For the purchase of a site on which to locate a 16-room building between Georgia Avenue and Sixteenth Street NW., north of Park Road, \$60,000;

"For the erection of an 8-room extensible building on the site to be purchased in the vicinity of Georgia Avenue and Sixteenth Street NW., north of Park Road, \$130,000;

"For the erection of an 8-room extensible building, including a combination assembly hall and gymnasium, on the site to be purchased in the vicinity of and to relieve the Tenley School, \$160,000;

"For beginning the erection of a 16-room building, including a combination assembly hall and gymnasium, to replace the old John F. Cook School, \$100,000, and the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into contract or contracts for such building at a cost not to exceed \$250,000;

"For the purchase of a new site on which to locate a junior high school between Twentieth Street and Rock Creek and K and O Streets NW., or vicinity, \$50,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment. I will state that the language

which is covered by the Senate amendment No. 76 is simply a restoration of the language originally reported by the House, which went out on a point of order in the House, and the action I propose now is to accept that language with two small changes to clarify it. I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House recede and concur with an amendment. The Clerk

will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the words "in the vicinity of," and in lieu thereof insert "between"; and, in line 15 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "contracts," insert "as in this act provided."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me to offer an amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Texas to offer an amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, these are all for school buildings here in Washington?

Mr. CRAMTON. Buildings or land. Mr. BLANTON. Buildings or la Buildings or land connected with the school system?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes. Mr. BLANTON. It relates to buildings and land for schools in the District of Columbia? It is not for Government buildings for departments?

Mr. CRAMTON. No; it is not for Government buildings for departments

Mr. BLANTON. I offer the following amendment, that at the end of the matter inserted by the Senate add the following: "Provided, That the cost of the above shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order. do not want to interfere at all with the gentleman getting his proposition before the House, but to keep the record straight the motion should be a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, and to accomplish that, it not being preferential, we would need to divide the question first and let the House recede. If the gentleman desires, I will ask that the question be divided.

Mr. BLANTON. My amendment is an amendment to the

amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, did not the gentleman from Michigan make a motion to recede and concur with an amendment? The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the motion that the gentleman made.

Mr. HICKS. Then the motion of the gentleman from Texas must be an amendment to that amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. That is what I offered it as, to add the following proviso.

Mr. CRAMTON. I was thinking my motion was to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman made a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, and to that the gentleman from Texas offers an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a motion to amend a motion to recede and concur with an amendment is not in order.

Mr. BLANTON. I contend that it is in order when the chairman yields, and again, the point of order of the gentleman from Maryland comes too late.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I do not insist on it.

Mr. HICKS. It seems to me that the point made by the gentleman from Texas is good; while it might have been subject to a point of order, it comes too late.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not think it is subject to a point of order, but my point of order is good against the gentleman's point of order

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from Texas to the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BLANTON to the amendment of Mr. CRAMTON: Add, at the end of the amendment: "Provided, That the cost of the above shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Blanton) there were—ayes 2, noes 29.
So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 55, line 17, strike out the figures "\$700,000" and insert "\$1,460,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, this is the item carrying the total amount for new schools and new land and buildings for the schools, and I move to recede and concur with an amendment carrying the correct total.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CRAMTON moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,300,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 81, line 23, insert the following:

"That the board of trustees of the National Training School for Girls of the District of Columbia, a body corporate, is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a tract of land of not more than 160 acres, to be situated in the District of Columbia or in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia, for the use of said school; and the said board of trustees are hereby authorized to construct on said tract two buildings, of sufficient capacity to accommodate not more than 150 persons, the plans and specifications for which shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia before acceptance by said board of trustees: Provided, That the purchase price for the said tract of land, the erection of the said buildings, and all expenses incidental thereto shall not exceed the sum of \$62,000, which amount is hereby appropriated. The title to the said tract of land shall be taken directly to and in the name of the United States; and in case a satisfactory price can not be agreed upon for the purchase of said tract, or in case the title to said tract can not be made satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States, then the latter is directed to procure said tract of land by condemnation, and the expense of procuring evidence of title, or of condemnation, or both, shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made for the purchase of said tract. The said board of trustees may, within their discretion, transport to the aforesaid tract for such periods as they may see fit any of the girls which may have been committed to said school in the District of Columbia, and the said board of trustees shall have the same power and authority over such girls within the limits of the District of Columbia."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concurity to the to recede and concurity to the construction of the purchase of said concurity to the constructio

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cramton moves to recede and concur with an amendment, as llows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the

Mr. Cramton moves to recede and concur with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"The president of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Girls of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a tract of land of not more than 160 acres, situated in the District of Columbia or in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia, as a site for the use of said school, and the said board of trustees is hereby authorized to construct on said tract buildings of sufficient capacity to accommodate not more than 150 persons, the plans and specifications for which shall be prepared by the municipal architect of the District of Columbia. The purchase price for the said tract of land, the erection of the said buildings, and all expenses incidental thereto shall not exceed the sum of \$62,000, which amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose. The title to the said property shall be taken directly to and in the name of the United States; and in case a satisfactory price can not be agreed upon for the purchase of said land or in case the title can not be made satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States, then the latter is directed to acquire said tract of land by condemnation, and the expense of procuring evidence of title or of condemnation, or both, shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made for the purchase of said tract. The board of trustees of said school may, in their discretion, remove and transport to the aforesaid tract for such legal periods as they may see fit any of the girls who may have been committed to the National Training School for Girls in the District of Columbia, and the board of trustees of said school shall have the same power and authority over such girls during the period of their commitment to said tract or while they are being conducted to or from said tract as they now possess over such girls within the limits of the District of Columbia. When the buildings herein aut

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the proposal for the erection of a new

school been considered by the House?

Mr. CRAMTON. It was considered by the committee in charge of the bill, and hearings were held. It was not reported favorably to the House, however, but further hearings were held by the Senate, and the Senate recommends the item.

Mr. STAFFORD. Are the present quarters unsuitable for the use of this school?

Mr. CRAMTON. The difficulty is in having the girls of the two races in adjacent buildings in the same institution. That is urged as undesirable, and the purpose of this amendment is to authorize a second reservation under the same board where the white girls will be quartered and have the colored girls remain in the present institution, or they could reverse

Mr. STAFFORD. Have the estimates been submitted to the committee whereby a tract of 160 acres can be purchased and two buildings erected for the outside figure of \$62,000?

Mr. CRAMTON. The item in the bill carries language that

came to Congress from the Budget, but the language does have a possibility of seeking the impossible if it were carried out strictly.

The language that we propose now is entirely within the limits of possibility. In fact, some definite propositions have been given some consideration which would come well within the requirements of the proposed amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. What was the reason that the conferees

made the change in respect to the person who is to make the

purchase?

Mr. CRAMTON. That language was arrived at in conference in order to meet the views of all of the conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 112: Page 87 of the bill, at the top of the page, insert:

"The paragraph in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1923, approved June 29, 1922, which reads as follows:

"'The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to use a site for a home and school for feeble-minded persons, said site to be located in the District of Columbia on lands owned by the District of Columbia and now allotted to the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and to erect thereon suitable buildings at a total cost not exceeding \$250,000, and toward said purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$100,000, to be immediately available. The persons to be admissible thereto and the proceedings with reference to securing such admission to be in accordance with law'—is hereby repealed; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to acquire a site for a home and school for feeble-minded persons, said site to be located in the District of Columbia or in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia, and to erect thereon suitable buildings at a total cost not exceeding \$300,000, of which not more than \$40,000 shall be expended for a site, and toward said purpose there is appropriated the sum of \$125,000 to be immediately available; if the land proposed to be acquired by purchase at a price satisfactory to the commissioners, they are authorized to condemn the same under the provisions of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia. If the land can not be acquired within the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall institute condemnation proceedings to acquire such land as may be selected for said site either in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia in accordance with the laws of said States, the title of said land to be taken directly to and in the name of the United States, but the land so

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CRAMTON moves to recede and concur with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the

Mr. Cramton moves to recede and concur with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to acquire a site for a home and school for feeble-minded persons, said site to be located in the District of Columbia or in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia, and to erect thereon suitable buildings at a total cost not exceeding \$300,000, of which not more than \$38,000 shall be expended for a site, and toward said purpose there is reappropriated the sum of \$100,000 contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1923 toward the erection of suitable buildings for a home and school for feeble-minded persons, to be available immediately. If the land proposed to be acquired is within the District of Columbia, and the same can not be acquired by purchase at a price satisfactory to the commissioners, they are authorized to condemn the same under the provisions of chapter 15 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia. If the land proposed to be acquired is without the District of Columbia and can not be purchased at a satisfactory price, the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall institute condemnation proceedings to acquire such land as may be selected for said site either in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia in accordance with the laws of said States, the title of said land to be taken directly to and in the name of the United States, but the land so acquired shall be under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as agents of the United States, and expenses of procuring evidence of title or of condemnation, or both, shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made for the purchase of said site. The persons to be admissible to said home and school and the proceedings with reference of securing such admission to be in accordance with law. The

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 116: Page 93, after line 19, insert: "NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND,

"For aid and support of the National Library for the Blind, located at 1800 D Street NW., to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$5,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of the amount proposed in said amendment, insert "\$2,500." Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, that restores the amount of the appropriation for the current year.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. How long has the National Government been aiding in support of this library?

Mr. CRAMTON. For 10 years or more. Mr. STAFFORD. It has been my understanding that the Library of Congress has special books for the use of the blind which are sent out to libraries throughout the country. I was not aware that there was a special library here for the blind having national support.

Mr. CRAMTON. This library was incorporated in 1911 and is supported by dues and gifts. It is engaged in circulating books to blind people throughout the United States, and it provides employment for certain blind people in preparing such books. They have the free use of the mails for circulating the

books, under act of Congress passed in 1904.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is the first time that we have recog-

nized an appropriation for this service.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, no; it has been carried for 10 years or more.

Mr. STAFFORD. It was not carried in the House bill. Mr. CRAMTON. On several occasions it has been omitted in the House and has been restored in the Senate, and we are simply following tradition.

Was this stricken out on a point of order Mr. STAFFORD.

in the House

Mr. CRAMTON. It was not recommended to the House by the committee

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 117: On page 94, at the top of the page, insert: " COLUMBIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

"To aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, located at 1808 H Street NW., to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$1,500."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 118: Page 97, at the top of the page, insert:

"The Board of Engineers constituted by Public Act No. 441, approved March 2, 1911, is hereby directed to submit through the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on or before the first day of the next regular session of Congress a report recommending such modifications in existing project for Anacostia Park above Benning Bridge as may now appear desirable and in the interest of economy."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cramton moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 118 and concur in the same with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "The Board of Engineers constituted by Public Act No. 441, approved March 2, 1911, is hereby directed to submit through the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on the first day of the next regular session of Congress a report on the desirability of undesirability of continuing the said project above Benning Bridge, and if it is to be so continued what modifications in existing project above Benning Bridge appear desirable and in the interest of economy. Such report shall include such recommendations with a statement of the facts and shall include detailed estimates of cost under the modifications proposed compared with the estimates under present plans and the decrease in cost as a result of such modification."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 123, page 102 of the bill, after line 17, insert: "For the construction of a comfort station and shelter at Haines Point, East Potomac Park, \$15,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment, The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 124: After the amendment just adopted on page 102 insert: "The appropriation of \$25,000 contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1923 for the construction of a bathing beach and bathhouse for the colored population of the city is continued and made available during the fiscal year 1924 for the construction and maintenance of said bathing beach and bathhouse at the Virginia end of the Key Bridge."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cramton moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 124, with an amendment as follows:

"In line 7 of the matter inserted by said amendment before the word 'Key' insert 'Francis Scott.'"

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, in connection with this proposed proposition, I think that the RECORD should show that considerable difficulty is being experienced by the authorities in finding a location for this bathing beach. The bathing beach for white people is in the Tidal Basin. The Secretary of War holds that if he had authority he would remove that, or if it were not already located there he would protest against its being placed there, because the water is not in a healthy enough condition to have it desirable for bathing. The authorities are having difficulty in finding a place for the colored people which will be healthy and still be satisfactory to those who are to use it.

There is a proposition to put it over here in the Anacostia River, a place where there is a gravel beach, but the authorities find the waters are so contaminated by the sewage as to make it unhealthful for bathing. There have been one or two other places suggested, but the only place that they have been able to recommend as desirable, reasonably accessible, with water in proper condition for such use, is at the end of the Key Bridge, as is proposed by this language. There have been many protests from colored persons against its being located in that section, so that it is by no means certain that the improvement covered by the appropriation here provided for will be made during the next year, but it seems the only tenable proposition pending.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will. Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I suggest to the gentleman that it would be very inadvisable to attempt even a tentative location at this time.

Mr. CRAMTON. The authorities have been investigating and considering it for one or two years. I talked with Colonel Sherrill about it this morning, and he feels that this is the only site which combines the desirable features of accesibility and healthfulness

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I would like to say to the gentleman that the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. Swanson] and myself had a very recent conference with the Secretary of War. We understood from him very definitely that nothing had been finally determined, and that the matter would be held for further consideration. We relied upon that understanding, and I am surprised to find the Senate provision that is carried in his report. I may say, in addition, that the facts within my possession show that the proposed location, for many reasons, is most undesirable, and I may say further that the newspapers of the city seem to indicate very clearly that the site is not acceptable to the people for whose use it is designed.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will permit, it is my expectation that, unless it is definitely developed that the colored people for whose benefit this is being provided manifest a desire to have it constructed at this location, it will not be placed there; and therefore I have said I thought there was quite a possibility that the appropriation would not be used. I may say to the gentleman that the Senator from Virginia [Mr.

GLASS] was one of the conferees who signed this report.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I must assume the Senator's attention was not called to this matter.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think that is probably true.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And I therefore ask the gentleman in fairness-nothing can be lost by it-to modify his amendment so as to exclude the location specified. The Secretary of War, under the authority heretofore conferred, would then have the right to locate the bathing beach at such place as he might determine to be appropriate, and I urge the gentleman to modify

his amendment to the extent I suggest.

Mr. CRAMTON. My amendment is only taken after a conference with the House conferees and the Senate conferees, and I would not feel it proper now to modify that language, as it is not my own entirely. But this was in the bill. No word has come to us from the Secretary of War of any such understanding, and I talked this morning with Colonel Sherrill without learning of such an understanding; but I understand that the construction of this beach will not be proceeded with by the authorities unless it becomes definite that the site is acceptable to the people for whom it is intended.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Well, assuming that, in view of the fact that one of the conferees is the Senator from Virginia, who, as the gentleman says, did not have his attention called to this matter, and that the situation is as I have tried to ex-

plain it

Mr. CRAMTON. Do not quote me as saying-

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I thought the gentleman stated that

Mr. CRAMTON. No; I said I thought it was possible. Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Well, even so, I hope the gentleman will agree to accept a modification of his amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman realizes this language was inserted in the Senate and the Virginia Senators had every op-

portunity to know what the language was,

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I would ask the gentleman to consider a modification of his amendment by striking out the words "at the Virginia end of the Key Bridge," leaving the matter at large within the discretion of the Secretary of War, where it rests now.

Mr. CRAMTON. Of course the gentleman has the right to offer an amendment, but I have no authority to accept it.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I hope the House will adopt.

The SPEAKER. An amendment is not in order now.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield to allow me to offer an amendment?

The SPEAKER. The motion pending is to recede and concur with an amendment. If the gentleman will separate the motion to recede and concur-

Mr. CRAMTON. I am willing to do that.
The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede. The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the amendment. Strike out the words "at the Virginia end of the Key Bridge," and I hope the House will agree to it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Moore of Virginia moves to amend the Senate amendment, page 103, after the word "bathhouse," by striking out the words "at the Virginia end of the Key Bridge."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I would not feel like accepting that amendment. This is a matter that was put in the bill several weeks ago, and in the conference where it was considered one of the Senators from Virginia was present. I talked this morning with Colonel Sherrill, and while he felt that he might not need it this year, would not be able to use it because of all this controversy, there was nothing about any agreement, and I fear the gentleman's amendment will simply complicate matters. I hope it will not be agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the adoption of my suggestion can result in any complication. According to the statements that have been made one of the conferees would be placed in a very embarrassing attitude if the amendment offered by my friend from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] is accepted; whereas, on the other hand, if the modification that I propose is approved there will not only be no serious complication but there will be no injury to any interest or individual, for the very simple reason that the entire matter will rest within the judgment of the Secretary of War, as it rests with him now and has rested with him heretofore.

Is not the real difficulty this, that there Mr. BLANTON. are some white folks over there in Virginia who are opposing this location? Where is there a location in the District of Columbia that is more healthful and more desirable as a site for a bathing beach?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. There is land on the other side of the river granted by the State of Virginia to the Govern-

ment of the United States. The location would either be on that land or on land that has been developed by the action of the river in the course of time. The question is not of interest alone to the people on the other side of the river. general, and most serious so far as they are concerned. It is of interest to all people who oppose a bathing beach in the wrong place or operate it under improper and unhealthful conditions. There are people on both sides of the river who do not care to see the new bridge, which is one of the handsomest structures in the country, continually crowded with persons going to and from a bathing beach. There is opposi-tion by those on both sides of the river who think it undesirable that a bathing beach should be in sight of those using the Key Bridge for ordinary purposes. Furthermore, according to the newspapers, there is pronounced opposition by many colored people in the District of Columbia who say they do not care to have a bathing beach located at that particular point.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. CRAMTON. How much time would the gentleman like? Mr. BLANTON. Three minutes.

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas three minutes

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there are liabilities that go with all assets, responsibilities with all benefits. The distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Moore], I believe, secures more bacon for his constituents than does any other Member of Congress. The great Potomac River separates his district from the city of Washington. Every fine, magnificent bridge that spans the Potomac River over which his favored people have easy access into the United States Capital has been built without one cent of expense to them, and maintained without one cent of expense to them, at Government cost. They do not have to be taxed to build bridges across the main stream that borders their country like people have to do in every other district. The gentleman here has exercised such a great influence over this House from time to time that he gets for them exactly what they want. He had this fine two and one-half million dollar Francis Scott Key Bridge built for his Virginia people who daily come into Washington so that they would not have to go two or three hundred yards farther to another bridge, which was not quite so convenient to them. This new bridge was constructed so that they would have a handy bridge right at their front door, as it were. They are not satisfied. Now, when the District of Columbia wants to use its own bridge in order to let its colored children who need bathing go to their bathing beach on the other side of the river, he does not want such clouds to obscure the fair skies of patrician [Laughter.] Now, when Congress wants to give him Virginia. and his Virginia people a present of a colored bathing beach he does not want to take it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman

from Michigan yield some time?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman five minutes. Mr. MOORE of Virginla. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas must be facetious. Since I have been here I do not think there has been any original bridge legislation. It was before my advent here that Congress planned and authorized the construction of the Key Bridge. It is true that there have been additional appropriations made since I came here. fact is that none of the water and land spanned by the Key Bridge is under the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia. That is true also with reference to the new railway bridge and with reference to the Highway Bridge, so that there is nothing in the point that the State of Virginia has not contributed anything to the construction of the Key Bridge. The matter now being considered is altogether aside from any such point. It is a question of large expediency. It relates to the wisdom of the action we should take. It relates to whether the motion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Chamton] shall be adopted in the terms in which it is framed or whether it shall be adopted by excluding any particular location, As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, the effect of the amendment would be to tie the Government to the selection of this specified place, instead of the Government having the right, as now, of establishing a bathing beach for colored people anywhere within the limits of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to vote with the gentleman. Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I am glad the gentleman will vote with me, and I hope the House will. I do not want to take the time of the gentleman from Michigan, and it will only be reiterating to say what I have already said heretofore, that no harm can be done by the modification of his amendment, while

there will be a great deal of harm done and embarrassment

created by adopting his amendment as it is written.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the original appropriation act for 1923, was the language in that appropriation "at the Virginia end of the Key Bridge?"

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. No. Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Was it a general authorization,

without any particular designation?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. So that now for the first time in this act it has been located?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.
Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I will say only this: The situation is that Colonel Sherrill tells me he has investigated this question and that the only available site suitable for this beach is the one specified in the bill. The gentleman from Virginia states that the Secretary of War, if he has the power, will not locate it at the point specified in the bill. So if you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia you are making an idle appropriation because the Secretary of War will not put it at the one place which Colonel Sherrill says is the only available place. I hope therefore that the appropriation carried for the next year will specify it is to be put in the only place that is available.

Mr. EVANS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Is it not true that in the original appropriation the hearings show that it was intended to put the beach on that side of the river at the end of the other bridge?

CRAMTON. The gentleman's information

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I asked the gentleman from Virginia whether this was the first time that this location was ever made, and if the original authorization was general, and he said yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. It was general, but this language was in-

serted in the Senate this year.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. The Senate concluded that it was desirable to locate it at this place?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. And if the location was not specified in the bill, it still could be located here?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; but the gentleman from Virginia says

that the Secretary of War would not put it there.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr.

Moore of Virginia), there were 37 ayes and 44 noes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia demands All those in favor of tellers rise. [After counting.] Twenty-four Members have arisen, not a sufficient number, and tellers are refused. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that

no quorum is present.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If it should be ascertained that a quorum is not present, will it be in order to ask for tellers on the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia?

The SPEAKER. No; that is passed, and the Chair was put-

ting the other motion.

Mr. WINGO. I thought the Speaker had put the question and counted the ayes, and the noes had not been counted.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was putting the question as to the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WINGO. We were in the midst of a vote on that?

The SPEAKER. There has been no vote. There has been no

division.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. STAFFORD. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it. Mr. STAFFORD. The House having receded on its disagreement, will it be in order to vote down the concurrence?

The SPEAKER. Of course. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Moore of Virginia) there were 73 ayes and 35 noes.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 103, line 19, insert the following: "Provided, That the following areas and parcels described and delineated on map No. 2, contained in House Document No. 1114, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, as a part of total area to be acquired for

said parkway shall be excluded from the total area finally to be acquired, to wit: Three hundred and fifteen square feet of lot 801 in square 2541, 349 square feet of lot 836, 1,303 square feet of lot 74 in square 2543, 549 square feet of lot 58. 2,106 square feet of lot 800 in square 1238, and 50 square feet of lot 3 in square 82, 199 square feet of lot 80 in square 1238, and 50 square feet of lot 3 in square No. 1: Provided further, That the following-described lots and parcels that are without the taking line shall be included in the area finally to be acquired, namely, 4,483 square feet of lot No. 1, 2,319 square feet of lot 2, 3,259 square feet of lot 3 in square 2510, 6,879 square feet of lot 1 in square 47, and about 902 square feet of lot 803 in square 2543: Provided further. That in order to protect Rock Creek and its tributaries, none of the moneys herein or heretofore appropriated for the opening, widening, or extending of any street, avenue, or highway in the District of Columbia shall be extended for the opening, widening, or extension of any street, avenue, or highway which shall or may in the judgment of the District Commissioners permanently injure or diminish the existing flow of Rock Creek or any of its tributaries, nor shall permission so to do at private expense be granted to any private person or corporation except by the joint consent and approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cramton moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment 126 with an amendment, as follows: In line 28 of the Senate amendment strike out the word "extended" and insert "expended."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, this amendment restores the language originally reported to the House and the amendment I am proposing to the Senate amendment No. 126 is to correct

a typographical error.

Mr. DALLINGER. What is the object of this language in

the Senate amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. This was with reference to the Rock Creek-Potomac Park Driveway, which has boundaries that have been authorized heretofore, and this language is to modify those boundaries as in their actual survey and work they have found is to be desirable; in some places to take out little pieces of land that it is not desirable to have within the parkway and in others to add to the parkway similar small portions of land now outside.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 126 and concur in the same with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 127: Page 105, after line 4, insert:

"The authority of the commission is hereby extended to acquire, by purchase or condemnation or otherwise, the following additional tracts of land for park purposes, to wit: The tract known as the Klingle Valley Park, containing about 8 acres, as shown on map filed in the office of the executive officer of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission and designated as the map of Klingle Valley Park, dated January 12, 1923; the Piney Branch Valley Park, containing about 6 acres, as shown on map filed in the office of the executive officer of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission and designated as the map of Piney Branch Valley Park, dated January 12, 1923; and a portion of the tract known as the Patterson tract, being parcel 129/2, except the portion of the west side of said tract, indicated as eliminated from said tract by a map filed in the office of the executive officer of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission and designated as map of the Patterson tract, dated January 12, 1923, containing about 70 acres. The commission is further authorized to reduce the area to be acquired in either of said tracts, where, by reason of improvements constructed or unreasonable prices asked, or for other reasons in their judgment the public interest may require, and the limit hereinafter fixed to be paid for said tracts shall be reduced accordingly: Provided, That if acquired by purchase the cost of the respective tracts shall not exceed the following sums: The Klingle Valley Park, \$155,350; the Piney Branch Valley Park, \$94,050; and there is hereby authorized and appropriated for the purposes specified herein the sum of \$675,000: Provided further, That the tracts authorized to be acquired by this act shall become part of the park system of the District of Columbia and be under control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army: Provided further, That the tracts author

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 127.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. DALLINGER. I would like to ask why these parcels would not be taken. As I understand it, they are tributaries should not be taken. of Rock Creek, and if they are closed up and filled in it will seriously affect the amount of water in Rock Creek, which is already small. It would seem to anyone coming here from another State that in any other city in the country those two branches of Rock Creek would be taken as a natural part of the park system, and I have always wondered why they were not originally taken.
Mr. CRAMTON.

There are three parcels called for, one the Patterson tract, which was not in the Budget and has nothing whatever to do with the situation the gentleman speaks of, be cause it is in another part of the city; the Klingle Valley and Piney Branch portions are both tributaries of Rock Creek and have been urged that they would be desirable additions to the park. I have not heard it urged that these had any material bearing upon the water situation the gentleman speaks My own impression is that the reason that this land has not been acquired is that Congress has always felt that the owners of the land were trying to make a bonanza out of the Government by having the Government take it over at an unfair The lands are not good for anything else than park purposes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes. Mr. BLANTON. I would state to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there has been a concerted effort for the last four years upon the part of owners of these tracts of land to unload them on the Government of the United States at this big price. They do not affect the waterway. That matter has been looked into carefully by men who are just as much interested in the District of Columbia and the city of Washington as any other person. I do not believe the gentleman from Massachusetts, if he understood the inside of it, would permit these owners to unload this property on the Government at this big

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. I would like to make a statement in answer to the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts. One of these tracts crosses Sixteenth Street at the bridge, with which we are all familiar, and the park as owned by the Government runs to the bridge. Immediately east of Sixteenth Street there is an avenue running from the north end of the bridge in a nor heasterly direction, which runs in the direction in which those who wish to purchase this land for park purposes wish to have the parkway run, and there can be on the south side of this little valley at the south end of the bridge and from the park up to the south end of the bridge a roadway that is better than you can build on the east side of the bridge where it is proposed to develop a roadway. There is a flood-water sewer now constructed, the end of which is immediately west of Sixteenth Street Bridge, which carries all of the water, except that which falls on the small tract in question, down into the park. The other tract of land is over under Connecticut Avenue. There is now a roadway 50 feet wide, belonging to the Government, one of the proper highways of the District, and the proposed purchase of that land is simply to extend that highway 200 feet wide and put upon the Government the burden of fixing up nicely a property for a rich proprietor. That is its only advantage.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 129: Page 108, line 10, after the figures "\$1,500,000" insert: ": Provided, That the Secretary of War may enter into contracts for materials and work necessary to the construction of said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$6,150,000, including all appropriations and contract authorizations berein and heretofore made: Provided further, That no bid in excess of the estimated cost for that portion of the work or plant covered by the bid shall be accepted, nor shall any contract for any portion of the work, material, or equipment to constitute a part of the plant for which this appropriation is available be valid unless the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army shall have certified thereon that all its terms are within the requirements of the authorization and the revised estimates for the work: Provided further, That whenever the Secretary of War causes proceedings to be instituted for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands or interests therein needed for the said work, the United States, upon the filing of the petition in any such proceedings, shall have the right to take immediate possession of said lands, easements, rights of way, or otherwise, to the extent of the interest to be acquired, and to proceed with the work herein authorized: Provided further, That certain adequate provisions shall have been made for the payment of just compensation to the party or parties entitled thereto, either by previous appropriation by the United States or by the deposit of moneys or other form of security in such amount and form as shall be approved by the court in which such proceedings shall be instituted. The respondent or respondents may move at any time in the court to increase or change the amounts or securities and the court shall make such order as shall be just in the premises and as shall be dispendent or respondents. In every c

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 129 and concur in the same with an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 2 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "within," insert the words "or without."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a state-

ment made upon this very important project.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, the language covered by the Senate amendment No. 129 is the language originally reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations, which went out on a point of order in the House. It has been restored by the Senate, and the amendment which I suggest is with reference to the report which the Secretary of War is required to submit to Congress on the first day of the next session of Congress, showing, among other things, progress of the work, the construction under way and proposed within and without the District. The language as the Senate inserted it does not refer to the work without the District, and the amendment proposes that the report shall deal with the work without the District as well as within.

Mr. STAFFORD. When I rose I was under the impression that when this matter was under consideration in the House and was stricken out on the point of order I believed at that time that without it the interests of the District would be jeopardized; that this safeguarded the interest of the District by placing certain limitations about this proposed project.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman from Nebraska, Evans], a member of the subcommittee last year and this year, as the gentleman from Wisconsin probably knows, gave a great deal of study and investigation to this subject of an addition to the Washington water supply, and in the subcommittee this year this language was prepared under the direction of Mr. Evans. The subcommittee were very glad to follow his views with reference to this subject, because we knew that the interest of the Government and of the District would be fully safeguarded thereby.

Mr. STAFFORD. When is it proposed that this work of

construction shall be completed, so that the District will have the benefit of this increased water supply?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will yield to the gentleman from Nebraska to answer that question.

Mr. EVANS. In answer to the question

Mr. BRIGGS. Just a minute. I would like to ask in that connection the gentleman from Michigan to explain-

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will permit, I will yield to the gentleman from Nebraska to answer the question.

Mr. BRIGGS. It is along the same line, and that is whether any actual work has been undertaken yet in connection with the construction of this new conduit?

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I presume it is best for me to make a preliminary statement.

Mr. BRIGGS. I would like to hear that.

Mr. EVANS. There was originally by act of Congress a comprehensive investigation of the conditions which related to the water supply of the city of Washington connected with the probability of utilizing the power which is contained in the conditions that are presented at Great Falls. One of the various projects reported and the one which it was advised should be adopted was called, as I recall it, project E, and provided only for an increase of the water supply. The condition present is a conduit taking the water from Great Falls by a tunnel under the canal and then bringing it into this conduit which follows what is known as the Conduit Road to the reservoir known as the Dalecarlia Reservoir.

Mr. BRIGGS. In that connection, can the gentleman answer the other question as to whether new property is to be acquired by condemnation. Has not the Government enough property that it owns that it can utilize that right of way for this addi-

tional conduit instead of acquiring new property?

Mr. EVANS. I may say this, that the amount of property which is owned by the Government between the District line and Great Falls is nearly sufficient, but there are places where it will be necessary to acquire, either by purchase or condemna-tion, additional ground to carry out the improvement pro-posed and approved by Congress, which is the construction of another conduit of similar size from Great Falls to the Dalecarlia Reservoir. Then there is also a portion of the project which contemplates the distribution, in so far as it carries the water from the Dalecarlia Reservoir, to certain areas in the city, and we must acquire a right of way for putting in the various pipes or mains which will be necessary for that purpose. For this particular purpose it is necessary to have the right of condemnation.

Mr. BRIGGS. Has the gentleman any idea what the estimated cost would be for this new property which is to be ac-

quired in this way?

Mr. EVANS. The gentleman can find that in the report which was made by the commission, and I think I have in my office a revised and detailed estimate which covers that proposition, but I do not have it at my tongue's end so as to give it to the gentleman.

Mr. BRIGGS. Could the gentleman incorporate that in his remarks?

Mr. EVANS. I will endeavor to do so if I have it, but in any event the gentleman will get it approximately correct from the proceedings of the commission and likewise in the first volume, I think, of the Chief of Engineers' Report for the Army for the year 1921; at least there is much valuable information in that report if the gentleman is interested.

Mr. BRIGGS. I thought for the RECORD the gentleman would

not mind incorporating it.

Mr. EVANS. I shall incorporate the latest estimates I have for the project.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM 250, OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1922.

Subject: Supplemental report on increase of water supply, District of Columbia.

To: The Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Columbia.

To: The Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

1. Act (Public) No. 256, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved June 29, 1922, contains the following:

"For increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia, in accordance with project E, submitted in Senate Document No. 403, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session, the estimated cost of which has been revised and placed at \$8,738,000, there is hereby authorized an appropriation, including those heretofore made, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, of not to exceed the sum of \$8,738,000, which shall include the cost of all land, rights of way, easements, materials, engineering, labor, equipment, service, and all things necessary to complete said project and its full and complete connection with the present water plant of said District and its distribution system, and of said sum there is hereby appropriated for said purpose the sum of \$1,500,000, to be immediately available and to be expended in such a manner as will at the earliest possible date provide for the completion of said project. The Secretary of War may enter into contracts for materials and work necessary to the construction of said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$1,450,000 in addition to the amount herein appropriated. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to acquire all necessary land, easements, and rights of way necessary to the construction of said project by purchase or condemnation: Provided, That no bid in excess of the estimated cost for that portion of the work or plant covered by the bid shall be accepted, nor shall any contract for any portion of the work, material, or equipment to constitute a part of the plant for which this appropriation is available be valid unless the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army shall have certified thereon that all its terms are within the requirements of this authorization and the revised estimates: Provided further, That the Secre

with the present system of distribution, and revised estimates of cost."

2. In compliance with the foregoing provisions of law contracts were made with the low bidder for the construction of so much of the new conduit from Great Falls to the Dalecarlia Reservoir, at the District line, as the funds appropriated and authorized would permit. These contracts, three in number, were approved July 28, 1922, by the Chief of Engineers, and provide for the construction of 45,700 linear feet of the conduit from a point 2,800 linear feet below Great Falls to the Dalecarlia Reservoir. Construction is simultaneously under way at a number of points on this new conduit. There remains to be contracted for the conduit from Great Falls to the point of beginning of the existing contracts 2,800 linear feet, mostly in tunnel, which work can not be done until land and rights of way are secured. There also remains, not covered by existing contracts, one-half of each cross-connection foundations and cross-connection superstructures.

The work not contracted for and which is required to complete the new conduit, and which must be done before additional water can be brought from Great Falls, it is estimated will cost as follows:

Gate chamber at Great Falls	\$80,000
Conduit, section No. 1	38, 000
Tunnel at Great Falls	300,000
Cross-connection gatehouses	80,000
Land and rights of way	13, 000

Total______Superintendence, inspection, and omissions______ _ 562, 000

8. This report is particularly directed to the provision of law quoted in paragraph 1 preceding, requiring a supplemental report on new or proposed construction within the District of Columbia, connections with the present system of distribution, and revised estimates of cost.

4. Since the enactment of the law quoted the question of purification and distribution of additional water has been very carefully restudied.

studied.

The conclusion reached is that the general plan of filtration and distribution proposed in Senate Document No. 403, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session, is sound and for the reasons stated in that report should be put under construction at the earliest possible date.

5. Works proposed: The works proposed and required are as follows:

(a) A filtration plant complete, pumping station and power plant on Government-owned land near the District line.

(b) A distribution reservoir for the first high service, located on high ground about 1,200 feet northeast of the Georgetown Reservoir.

(c) A distribution reservoir for the second high service, located on high ground near Forty-fourth and Van Ness Streets NW.

(d) Pipe lines from the pumping station to the said new first and second high-service reservoir at Reno.

(e) A pipe line from the said new first high-service reservoir to con-

(d) Pipe lines from the pumping station to the said new first and second high-service reservoirs and to the existing third high-service reservoir at Reno.

(e) A pipe line from the said new first high-service reservoir at Reno.

(e) A pipe line from the said new first high-service reservoir to connect with the existing first high-service mains at the existing gatehouse in the Georgetown Reservoir.

(f) A pipe line from the said new second high-service reservoir to connect with the existing second high-service main at the intersection of Seventeenth and Taylor Streets NW.

(g) New connection between the filtered water reservoir at the Mc-Millan Park Filtration Plant and the existing gravity service mains to obtain 10 feet additional head on the gravity service mains to obtain 10 feet additional head on the gravity service water he gravity area directly from that reservoir.

(1) Repairs to existing works.

6. Filtration plant: This plant is located just west of the Condutt Road, near the District line, and will receive water by gravity from the Dalecarlia Reservoir. It is designed for an average capacity of 75,000.000 gallons per day. The location and general arrangement are shown on sheet No. 3. The plant consists essentially of an influent conduit to take water from the reservoir, a head house for controlling the operation of the plant with a tower in which is placed storage for chemicals and all mechanical equipment for applying them, covered mixing basins, open coagulating basins, 20 filters suitably housed, a covered filtered water reservoir, a pumping station and power plant for the development of power for the operation of the plumps, and dwellings for the operating force. The essential features of the plant are shown on sheets Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

7. First high-service distribution reservoir: A 15,000,000-gallon covered reservoir is located as shown on sheets Nos. 12 and 13, to supply the first high-service reservoir is 48-inch cast-tron pipe laid along the Conduit Road as shown on the plan

desirability of a somewhat greater head has been obvious for many years, but the necessary work for accomplishing that purpose has been deferred until a general overhauling of the water-supply system was taken up.

An increase in pressure head on the gravity service of from 10 to 15 feet can be secured by laying a new pipe line to connect the filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Park plant with the existing gravity mains, at a total cost of about \$100,000. No extra pumping would be required to supply the extra pressure, so that the cost of the pipe line would be the only expense incurred. As it would cost about \$12,000 per annum to produce the above extra pressure by pumping, it is evident that the cost of the pipe line will be a good investment.

13. Arrangement for emergency supply to gravity area from Georgetown Reservoir: Connections will be made for supplying unfiltered, chlorinated water to the gravity service in case a break occurs in the old tunnel or filtration plant, as shown on sheet No. 1. This water would be supplied through the existing 30 and 36 inch mains, making the conditions for the gravity service similar to those existing for many years before the filtration plant was built, with the very important exception that formerly the water was supplied in an entirely untreated state, whereas the future emergency supply would be clarified by the use of a coagulant and sterilized by the application of chlorine.

14. The normal operation of the entire water-supply system when the new works are put in operation will be as follows (see sheet No. 2): Gravity-service area: The gravity-service area will be supplied from the existing filtration plant at McMillan Park 'A.' by gravity with a head of 156 feet. In case of any emergency which might interrupt service from this plant, water can be supplied from the existing filtration plant at McMillan Park 'A.' by gravity from the new filtration plant "D." In case of an interruption of this service, this area can be supplied by gravity from the existing pumpi

ond, third, and fourth high-service areas in commission, the demand for water on the tunnel under the city and the existing filtration plant will be reduced about 50 per cent. This condition will permit unwatering the tunnel and the making of repairs therein. Once the deterioration in the old works caused by their long service has been made good, they can be operated until the safe operating capacity of the combined old and new works has been reached.

The extent of repairs and estimated cost for such work are as follows:

Repairs to intake at Great Falls	\$10,000
Repairs to gatehouse at Great Falls	
Lining unlined sections of tunnels	60,000
Repairing lining of conduit	30,000
Repairing lining by-conduit at Dalecarlia Reservoir	
New gate in Dalecarlia sluice tower	2,000
New gate at wasteweir No. 3	
Repairing lining in tunnel	115,000
Three new air shafts in tunnel	11,000
New pumps and repairing machinery at Rock Creek station	21, 000
New stack at Rock Creek station	2,000
New stack at Champlain Avenue pumping station Repairing machinery at Champlain Avenue pumping station	2,000 4,000
New stack at East Shaft pumping station.	2,000
Renairing machinery at Fast Shaft numning station	4, 000
Repairing machinery at East Shaft pumping station	4,000

Congress enacted the following (chap. 294, Supplement to the Rev. Stats., vol. 1) in providing for the construction of the extension to McMillan Park of the original Aqueduct:

"When the map and survey are completed the Attorney General shall proceed to ascertain the owners or claimants of the premises embraced in the survey, and shall cause to be published for the space of 30 days in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia a description of the entire tract or tracts of land embraced in the survey, with a notice that the same has been taken for the uses mentioned in this act, and notifying all claimants to any portion of said premises to file, within its period of publication, in the Department of Justice a description of the tract or parcel claimed, and a statement of its value as estimated by the claimant."

"Upon the publication of the notice as above directed the Secretary of War may take possession of the premises embraced in the survey and map and proceed with the construction herein authorized; and upon payment being made therefor, or, without payment, upon the expiration of the times above limited without the filing of a petition, an absolute title to the premises shall vest in the United States."

The river and harbor act of July 18, 1918 (40 States. 911), contained this provision:

"Sec. 5. That whenever the Secretary of War, in pursuance of authority conferred on him by law, causes proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands, easements, or rights of way needed for a work of river and harbor improvement duly authorized by Congress, the United States, upon the filing of the petition in any such proceedings, shall have the right to take immediate possession of said lands, easements, or rights of way, to the extent of the interest to be acquired, and proceed with such public works thereon as have been authorized by Congress: Provided. That certain and adequate provision shall have been made for the payment of just compensation to the party or parties entitled thereto, either by previous appropriation by the United States or by the deposit of moneys or other form of security in such amount and form as shall be approved by the court in which such proceedings shall be instituted. The respondent or respondents may move at any time in the court to increase or change the amounts or securities, and the court shall make such order as shall be just in the premises and as shall adequately protect the respondents. In every case the proceedings in condemnation shall be diligently prosecuted on the part of the United States in order that such compensation may be promptly ascertained and paid."

In the District of Columbia appropriation act of July 11, 1919 (41 States. 100):

"Provided, That whenever the Secretary of War, in pursuance of authority conferred

In the District of Columbia appropriation act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stats. 100):

"Provided, That whenever the Secretary of War, in pursuance of authority conferred on him by law, causes proceedings to be instituted for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands, easements, or rights of way needed for the said work, the United States, upon the filing of the petition in any such proceedings, shall have the right to take immediate possession of said lands, easements, or rights of way to the extent of the interest to be acquired and to proceed with such public works thereon as have been authorized by Congress: Provided further, That certain adequate provisions shall have been made for the payment of just compensation to the party or parties entitled thereto, either by previous appropriation by the United States or by the deposit of moneys or other form of security in such amount and form as shall be approved by the court in which such proceedings shall be instituted. The respondent or respondents may move at any time in the court to increase or change the amounts or securities, and the court shall make such order as shall be just in the premises and as shall adequately protect the respondents. In every case the proceedings in condemnation shall be diligently prosecuted on the part of the United States in order that such compensation may be promptly ascertained and paid."

In order that the completion of the new works may not be unduly delayed it is strongly recommended that there be enacted into law a provision permitting the Secretary of War to take possession of property required for the construction of such works upon the filing of a suit in condemnation.

suit in condemnation,	ming of a
17. Estimates of cost of works within the District of Colum-	
bia filtration plant: Excavation, 112,000 cubic yards, at 70 cents	\$78, 400 4, 400
at 70 cents	10, 300
Steel for reinforcement 2 378 000 pounds at 6 cents	140,000
Acid-storage vault, tanks, and pumps, complete	16,000
Elevator Canada	6,000
Pulverizer, motors, blower, separator, complete	8,000
Belt, conveyors, and all weighing apparatus.	8,000
Heating plant, complete	16,000
Elevator Bucket conveyor Pulverizer, motors, blower, separator, complete Belt, conveyors, and all weighing apparatus Electric wiring and lighting Heating plant, complete 20 rate controllers Sluice gates Gate valves Meters Chemical feed devices and gauges Piping Wash-water tanks and supports Filter sand, 2,200 cubic yards, at \$3 Filter gravel, 1,700 cubic yards, at \$3	50, 000
Gate valves	60, 000
Chemical feed devices and gauges	39, 000 28, 000
Piping	65,000
Filter sand, 2,200 cubic yards, at \$3	6, 600
Head house, superstructure	5, 100 226, 000
Gate valves. Meters Chemical feed devices and gauges Piping Wash-water tanks and supports. Filter sand, 2,200 cubic yards, at \$3 Filter gravel, 1,700 cubic yards, at \$3 Head house, superstructure. Filter house, superstructure Garage, shop, and storehouse Office furniture Laboratory equipment 1 tank truck for hauling acid 1 3-ton truck for hauling 1 house for superintendent	175, 000
Office furniture	1,000
1 tank truck for hauling acid	1,000 5 000
1 3-ton truck for hauling	3,000
3 double houses for employees	15, 000 45, 000
Total	1 700 900
TotalSuperintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	
Total	
Power plant: Land, 2½ acres, at \$1,000 Superstructure of building	2 300
Superstructure of building	2, 300 20, 000
Tailrace and tunnel	53, 000
Superstructure of building Substructure of building Tailrace and tunnel Surge tank Penstock Machinery	6,000
Machinery	34, 000 53, 000 6, 000 64, 000 120, 000
TotalSuperintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	The second second second
Total	329, 200
Powning station:	
Pumping station: Superstructure of building Substructure of building Motors and pumps, first high service Motors and pumps, second high service Motors and pumps, third high service Motors and pumps, sand washer Motors and pumps, priming	83, 000
Motors and pumps, first high service	61, 000 31, 000
Motors and pumps, second high service	83, 000 61, 000 31, 000 34, 000 51, 000 9, 000
Motors and pumps, sand washer	9,000
Treneformers	23, 000
Crane	23, 000 4, 000 20, 000 79, 000
Piping and valves	79, 000
TotalSuperintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	The second second second
Total	
	2001.000
Reservoir for first high service: Land, 220,000 square feet, at \$0.50 Excavation, 77,200 cubic yards, at \$0.70 Fill over reservoir and around walls, 35,800 cubic yards,	110,000 54,000
at \$0.40	- 14, 300
Concrete, 12,700 cubic yards, at \$20 Manholes, drains, gates, and valves	254, 000 22, 000
TotalSuperintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	454, 300 45, 400
Total	499, 700
Pipe line for first high service: 13,540 linear feet of 48-inch pipe Drains, gates, and valves	431, 300 10, 900
Total	442, 200 44, 200
Superintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	
Total Superintendence and omissions, 10 per cent Total	THE PARTY OF THE P
Total	THE PARTY OF THE P
TotalReservoir for second high service: Land, 310,000 square feet, at \$0.50 Excavation, 62,600 cubic yards, at \$0.70 Fill over reservoir and around walls, 23,200 cubic yards.	155, 000 43, 800
TotalReservoir for second high service: Land, 310,000 square feet, at \$0.50 Excavation, 62,600 cubic yards, at \$0.70 Fill over reservoir and around walls, 23,200 cubic yards.	155, 000 43, 800
Total	155, 000 43, 800 9, 300 254, 200 7, 100
TotalReservoir for second high service: Land, 310,000 square feet, at \$0.50 Excavation, 62,600 cubic yards, at \$0.70 Fill over reservoir and around walls, 23,200 cubic yards.	155, 000 43, 800 9, 300 254, 200 7, 100 469, 400 46, 900

Tunnel for second high service: Right of way, 800 linear feet, at \$1 Tunnel, 3,300 linear feet, at \$80	\$800 264, 000
TotalSuperintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	26, 500
Total	291, 300
Pipe line for second high service:	00 000
Pipe line for second high service: Land, 132,000 square feet, at \$0.50 Grading, 16,400 cubic yards, at \$0.70 Pipe, 9,230 linear feet of 36-inch Pipe, 10,610 linear feet of 42-inch Drains, culverts, crossing at Rock Creek, gates, and values	11, 500
Pipe, 9,230 linear feet of 36-inchPipe, 10,610 linear feet of 42-inch	249, 000
Drains, culverts, crossing at Rock Creek, gates, and valves	11,500
Total	510, 200 51, 000
Superintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	The second second
Total	561, 200
Pipe line for third high service: Land, 80,630 square feet, at \$0.50	40, 300
Land, 80,630 square feet, at \$0.50 Grading, 12,100 cubic yards, at \$0.70 Pipe line, 11,200 linear feet	8, 500 223, 800
Pipe line, 11.200 linear feet	11, 300
TotalSuperintendence and omissions, 10 per cent	283, 900 28, 400
Total	312, 300
Pipe line between filterefi-water reservoir of existing plant	
Work within the District of Columbia: Maps and plans	
Maps and plans	50,000
Relocation of railroad tracks	14, 100
Pumping station	435, 000
Reservoir for first high service Pipe line for first high service	499, 700
Reservoir for second high corried	516, 300 291, 300
Tunnel for second high service Pipe line for second high service Pipe line for third high service Pipe line for third high service Pipe line from filtered-water reservoir of existing plant	291, 300 561, 200 312, 300
Pipe line from filtered-water reservoir of existing plant to gravity main	100, 000
Total	
18. Work outside of the District of Columbia : Gate chamber at Great Falls	80, 000
Gate chamber at Great Falls Conduit, section No. 1 Tunnel at Great Falls Cross-connection great falls	38, 000
Cross-connection gatchousesLand and right of way	80, 000 13, 000
Total	
Superintendence, inspection, and omissions	
Total	
Superintendence and inspection	104, 000
Work on new conduit now under contract	60,000
Total	2, 854, 000
19. Recapitulation: New work within the District of Columbia	5, 572, 000
New work within the District of Columbia New work outside the District of Columbia Repairs to existing works within and outside the District of Columbia	2, 854, 000
Total	8, 728, 000
20. Detailed plans for all work proposed are in hand and can go forward as rapidly as funds that may be appropriate.	
M. C. TYER, District	Engineer.
Fifteen inclosures, viz. blue prints and tracings: Sheet No. 1. General location plan.	
Sheet No. 2. Water service areas. Sheet No. 3. Filtration plant, general location plan.	
Sheet No. 4. Filtration plant, roof plan. Sheet No. 5. Filtration plant, elevations.	4
Sheet No. 6. Filtration plant, ground-floor plan.	
Sheet No. 8. Filtration plant, coagulating basin.	
Sheet No. 9. Filtration plant, filtered-water reservoir. Sheet No. 10. Pumping station, arrangement of machinery	
Sheet No. 11. Hydroelectric plant, arrangement of machin	iery.
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Sheet No. 15. Second high reservoir.	
Mr. BRIGGS. Has the gentleman answered the	uestion of

Mr. BRIGGS. Has the gentleman a the gentleman from Wisconsin as to how long it will probably be?

Mr. EVANS. I am trying to come to that. The project also includes another filtration plant similar to the one that is now used for the purpose of purifying the water-settling it-a purification of it that will be placed at about the District line at a point near that of the Dalecarlia Reservoir. The two parts I

of projects which require the greater length of time are the construction of this conduit and the filtration plant. It is stated that it can be completed in three years, and at the present rate of appropriation it will probably take about five years. I think now I have answered the questions which the two gentlemen put, unless there is something else

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will yield further-

Mr. EVANS. . I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does this project in any wise include the taking of any rights of way of the Chesapeake & Potomac

Canal which have become moribund and obsolete?

Mr. EVANS. My understanding is that it runs under the canal by a tunnel. Now, it is, of course, as the gentleman understands quite well, an easement, and there is a matter of value, and it will have to be settled by contract or condemnation; and that calls to mind the question, perhaps, which the gentleman really has in mind, which is that at the time the original conduit was constructed there was a dispute between certain landowners and the Government, and a certain amount of money under condemnation proceedings was appropriated but has never been accepted by the owners, although all rights

of appeal have lapsed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I ask that the gentleman have two addi-

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield the gentleman one minute. I have an agreement to get out of the way-

Mr. LINTHICUM. I want-

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, under the circumstance, which is very important, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] It is clear there is no quorum

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Andrew, Mass.	Fish	Kleczka	Rodenberg
Ansorge	Frear	Knight	Rogers
Atkeson	Frothingham	Kreider	Rose
Bacharach	Funk	Kunz	Rosenbloom
Barkley	Gahn	Lampert	Rossdale
Beck	Gallivan	Langley	Rouse
	Garner	Layton	Rucker
Beedy	Garrett, Tex.	Lazaro	Ryan
Bell	Gilbert	Leatherwood	Schall
Benham			
Black	Glynn	Lee, N. Y.	Scott, Mich.
Blakeney	Goldsborough	Lehlbach	Sears
Bland, Ind.	Gould	Little	Shreve
Bowers	Graham, Pa.	Luce	Siegel
Brennan	Greene, Vt.	Luhring	Slemp
Britten	Griffin	MeArthur	Smith, Mich.
Brooks, Pa.	Hawes	McClintie	Snyder
Brown, Tenn.	Hayden	McCormick	Stephens
Bulwinkle	Havs	McFadden	Stiness
Burdick	Henry	McLaughlin, Nebr	
Burke	Hickey	McLaughlin, Pa.	Strong, Pa.
Butler	Himes	Mansfield	Sullivan
Cable	Hoch	Mead	Sweet
	Hogan	Michaelson	Tague
Campbell, Kans.	Hooker	Mills	Taylor, Ark.
Cannon	Huck	Morin	Taylor, N. J.
Cantrill	Hudspeth	Mudd	Thomas
Carew			
Chandler, N. Y.	Hukriede	Nelson, J. M.	Thompson
Chandler, Okla.	Hull	Newton, Minn.	Tilson
Chindblom	Humphreys, Miss.	O'Brien	Timberlake
Clague	Hutchinson	Olpp	Treadway
Classon	Ireland	Overstreet	Upshaw
Clouse	Jacoway	Paige	Vestal
Codd	James	Park, Ga.	Voigt
Connolly, Pa.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Patterson, Mo.	Volk
Coughlin	Johnson, Wash.	Patterson, N. J.	Wason
Crisp	Jones, Pa.	Perkins	Watson
Crowther	Kahn	Perlman	Webster
Cullen	Kearns	Petersen	Wheeler
Curry	Keller	Pou	White, Kans.
Davis, Minn.	Kelley, Mich.	Radcliffe	Williams, Tex.
Davis, Minn.	Kelly, Pa.	Rainey, Ala.	Winslow
Davis, Tenn.	Kendall	Rainey, Ill.	Wise
Dominick	Kennedy	Ransley	Wood, Ind.
Drane		Reber	Wyant Wyant
Dunn	Kincheloe	Riddick	Yates
Dyer	Kindred		
Edmonds	King	Riordan	Young
Fairfield	Kitchin	Robertson	Zihlman

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and thirty-eight Members are present. A quorum is present.
Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with fur-

ther proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves to dispense with further proceedings under the call. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will open the doors. The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree with an amendment. The motion was agreed to.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW, 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKERS PRO TEMPORE TO-MORROW.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will designate to act as Speaker pro tempore to-morrow in the memorial exercises for the late Senator Watson of Georgia, his colleague, Mr. Lee of Georgia, and for the memorial exercises for the late Representative Brinson, of North Carolina, Mr. Stedman, of North Carolina.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. Davis of Tennessee, for to-day, on account of illness; To Mr. Reed of New York, indefinitely, on account of death in the family; and

To Mr. Rogers, for three days, on account of illness in his family.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its chief clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 10 and 25 to the bill (H. R. 13696) making appropriations for the Executive Office and for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1924, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 13793) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes disagreed by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and had ap-pointed Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Jones of Washington, Mr. Spen-cer, Mr. Hitchcock, and Mr. Harris as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 38.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2023) defining the crop failure in the production of wheat, rye, or oats by those who borrowed money from the Government of the United States for the purchase of wheat, rye, or oats for seed, and for other purposes, to correct an error therein.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, re-ported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the

bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same: H. R. 13696. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL-CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up the conference report on the legislative bill. The Clerk will

report it.

The conference report and accompanying statement were read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13926) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, it. I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, and agree to the same.

The committee on conference have not agreed upon amendments numbered 10, 25, and 26.

J. G. CANNON. SYDNEY ANDERSON. Managers on the part of the House. F. E. WARREN, REED SMOOT, WM. J. HARRIS, Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13926) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

On Nos. 1 to 9 and 11 to 17, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for the officers and employees of the Senate in the numbers and amounts as proposed in the Senate amendments and makes the appropriation for the maintenance of the Vice President's automobile "immediately available."

On No. 18: Provides, as proposed by the Senate, that the statement of appropriations shall include the third and fourth sessions of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

On No. 19: Appropriates \$31,385, as proposed by the Senate, for special repairs to the Senate Chamber.

On No. 20: Appropriates \$55,370, as proposed by the Senate. for painting and renovating the Senate Office Building.

On No. 21: Appropriates \$16,180, as proposed by the Senate, for storeroom cages on the attic floor of the Senate Office Building.

On Nos. 22, 23, and 24, relating to the Library of Congress Building: Provides for the compensation of a clerk at \$2,250, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000, as proposed by the House, and makes the compensation of two attendants in ladies' room \$720 each, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$480, as proposed by the House.

The committee of conference have not agreed upon the fol-

lowing amendments of the Senate:

On No. 10: Relating to the appointment of clerks to Senators. On No. 25: Providing for a disbursing clerk for the Government Printing Office.

On No. 26: Authorizing the employment of apprentices in the Government Printing Office in excess of 25 at any one time.

J. G. CANNON, SYDNEY ANDERSON Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves the adoption of the conference report. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 6, after line 12, insert: "Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the 4th day of March, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented to the Senate, or filed with the Secretary thereof, are authorized to appoint the same number of clerical assistants, not to exceed four, at the same annual salaries, to which qualified Senators not chairmen of committees are entitled, whose compensation shall be paid out of the appropriation for clerical assistance to Senators."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. This amendment relates to the clerical force of the Senate.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, may we have this amendment reported?

Mr. ANDERSON. It has been reported. This amendment relates, I say, to the clerical force in the Senate. Under the present practice of the Senate a newly elected Senator gets as clerical assistance only the secretary provided by law. The effect of this amendment is to give to a newly elected and in-coming Senator the same clerical force on March 4 that he would be entitled to on the 1st of December, at the beginning of the regular session. This amendment is obviously in accordance with the principle of equality between incoming and existing Senators, and we thought it would be proper to adopt The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate, amendment No. 25, page 24, line 23, after the semicolon, strike out the words "cashier and paymaster, \$2,500," and insert in lieu thereof "disbursing clerk, \$2,500: Provided, That the disbursing clerk of the Government Printing Office hereafter shall be charged with the receipt and disbursement of all moneys for said office in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the Public Printer and other disbursing officers of the Government, under such bond and rules as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and thereafter the Public Printer shall give a bond in the sum of \$25,000 for the faithful performance of his duties."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, under the existing law the Public Printer is the disbursing officer of the Government Printing Office. As such disbursing officer he has to give a bond of \$100,000. The Government Printing Office is the only depart-As such disbursing officer he has to give a bond of ment of the Government where the head of a department or of the service is also the disbursing officer. The existing situation is the occasion of a great deal of inconvenience on the part of the Public Printer, and in order to bring this part of the Government service into conformity with the situation in other departments of the Government this amendment provides that the existing cashier and paymaster shall be the disbursing officer and shall give such bond as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereafter the Public Printer shall give a bond in the sum of \$25,000. I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 26: On page 35, line 18, after the figures "\$128,-810" insert "The Public Printer may hereafter employ such number of apprentices as in his judgment will be consistent with the economical service of the office."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to recede and concur with an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Anderson moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 26 with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "The Public Printer may hereafter employ such number of apprentices, not to exceed 200 at any one time, as will in his judgment be consistent with the economical service of the office."

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I make a preferential motion. I move, Mr. Speaker, to recede and concur in the Senate amend-

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recog-

nized for five minutes.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Printing Committee of the House I am acting in accordance with the wishes and instructions of our committee in making this preferential We believe that there is no necessity for limiting the number of apprentices to 200. The Joint Committee on Printing, as well as the House Committee on Printing, and, I might add, the Senate Committee on Printing, are unanimous on this point and favor concurring in the Senate amendment. evidence of our belief that there is no necessity for the amendment limiting the apprentices to 200, I want to call the attention of the House to section 49 of the act of January 12, 1895, which is the general printing law:

The Public Printer may employ, at such rates of wages as he may deem for the interest of the Government and just to the persons employed, such proof readers, laborers, and other hands as may be necessary for the execution of the orders for public printing and binding authorized by law; but he shall not, at any time, employ in the office more hands than the absolute necessities of the public work may require.

I also want to call attention to the authority given the Joint Committee on Printing in the legislative appropriation act for 1920, approved March 1, 1919:

That the Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that the existing law which I have quoted will take care of the matter of apprentices and there is no danger of too many being employed.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The statement has been made to me that the expenditure for apprentices in the printing department of the Government was a useless expenditure because they were not needed; that the printing concerns all over the country were not employing apprentices in any great numbers, but they desired the Government to expend the money for apprentices so as to educate them in the trade, and as soon as they were educated they would take them away from the Government and employ them.

Mr. KIESS. Î think that this statement is not correct. We are supposed to have the best printing establishment in the world, and I think it is only fair that the Government should

train its proportionate share of apprentices.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. On the other hand, if the statement made to me is true, that apprentices are not generally employed in private establishments, but that they looked to the Government to make the expenditure it would be equally unfair

for the Government to train them all.

Mr. KIESS. That is not true; and it has been proven that the training of apprentices is a good thing at the Government Printing Office. It has been unfortunate that under an act of Congress passed in 1895 the Public Printer has been limited to 25 apprentices in an establishment with over 4,000 employees. I am glad to say that the Public Printer has started in to train apprentices, and we now have the full limit of 25. The reason that the amendment was placed in the bill in the Senate was to give the Public Printer an opportunity to more economically carry on the business of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIESS. Yes. Mr. BYRNS of Tennesee. I want to ask the gentleman whether he will say that private concerns are employing in a considerable number apprentices in the printing business?

Mr. KIESS. I do know that private concerns are employing apprentices, perhaps not as many as in times past, but that will apply not only to the printing trade but other trades. Apprentices are not as plentiful as in years past. I want to say to the gentleman from Tennessee that in the hearings before the Committee on Printing we brought out the fact that there could be no reasonable objection to increasing the number of apprentices in the Government Printing Office.

Not only on account of the shortage of labor in various trades, but also to obtain employees properly trained in the special requirements of the Government service, is it highly essential that the Government Printing Office resume at this time the work of training many of its own skilled workers and continue without let or hindrance this most important duty to itself and to the

printing industry of the United States

On the recommendation of the Public Printer, the Civil Service Commission has agreed that any person entitled to preference because of military or naval service may be appointed an apprentice without regard to the 20-year maximum age limit. will afford an opportunity for the rehabilitation training of many war veterans if the restriction to 25 apprentices now imposed by law is removed without further delay.

It is important, therefore, that the apprentice limitation be repealed by Congress at the present session, so that the Government Printing Office can begin at once more extensive training of veterans who may desire to earn a good and comfortable

livelihood as thoroughly competent craftsmen.

As the Government Printing Office is unquestionably the best equipped and most suitable place in the United States for training in the various branches of the allied printing trades, it is regrettable that this wonderful opportunity is now dealed by law to all but a few of the young men who so heroically offered their lives in defense of the Nation which maintains this big establishment. Their training can be carried on without the expenditure of a single additional dollar save for the compensation of the veterans who desire better to fit themselves for the continued service of their country. If for no other reason, the vocational training of disabled veterans alone will fully justify the extension of the apprenticeship system to meet their special needs.

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the reason there are few apprentices in private business is because of a union rule that the unions enforce in these private businesses that prevents them from employing apprentices at will—the same influence that has

made Congress limit by law the number of apprentices to 25 in a four-year period in the Government Printing Office.

In every open shop in the United States to-day employing

printers, without any exception at all—and by open shop I mean the kind of shop that employs a printer for what he can do regardless of whether he does or does not belong to a unionin every open shop at least 331 per cent of the employees are apprentices. And the employers are not limited, restricted, or dictated to as to the number of apprentices they employ.

In all of what is called closed shops, where they will not permit you to employ any but union laborers, they have noneno apprentices or a very limited few. Will the gentleman tell us what is the average age of our 4,000 employees the Government now has down at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. KIESS. I could not tell.

Mr. BLANTON. I have understood that it is 42. I may be

mistaken, but I have been told so.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I think this is a very important subject, and that we ought to have a quorum here. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not. Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Kindred Ansorge Fairchild Bacharach King Kirkpatrick Kitchin Riordan Robertson Rodenberg Fairfield Faust Fish Barkley Beck Beedy Focht Kleczka Rogers Rell Foster Knight Kreider Rose Rosenbloom Benham Frear Kunz Black Free Rossdale Frothingham Rouse Rucker ampert Bland, Ind. Funk Langley Largrey
Layton
Leatherwood
Lee, Ga.
Lee, N. Y.
Lehlbach Gahn Gallivan Bowers Brand Britten Ryan Schall Scott, Mich. Britten Brooks, Pa. Browne, Wis. Bulwinkle Burdick Burke Burtness Burton Butler Byrnes S. C. Garner Garrett, Tex. Gilbert Glynn Goldsborough Shreve Siegel Slemp Smith, Mich. Lehlbach
Luce
Lubring
McClintic
McFadden
McKenzie
McLaughlin, Nebr.
McLaughlin, Pa.
McPherson
MacGregor
Martin
Mead
Michaelson
Mills
Moore, Ill. Gould Graham, Pa. Greene, Mass. Greene, Vt. Snyder Stephens Stiness Stoll Byrnes, S. C. Stoll
Strong, Pa.
Sullivan
Sumners, Tex.
Sweet
Tague
Taylor, Ark.
Taylor, Colo.
Taylor, N. J.
Thomas
Thompson
Tilson
Timberlake
Treadway Griest Griest Griffin Hawes Hayden Hays Henry Hickey Hicks Himes Hoch Hogan Hooker Cable Campbell, Kans, Cannon Cantrill Carew Chandler, N. Y. Chandler, Okla, Chindblom Clark, Fla. Moore, Ill. Morin Mudd Mudd Nelson, Me. Nelson, J. M. Newton, Minn. O'Brien Olpp Overstreet Paige Park. Ga. Parks, Ark. Patterson, Mo. Patterson, N. J. Perkins Perlman Classon Clouse Hooker Huck Clouse
Cockran
Codd
Cole, Iowa
Cole, Ohio
Connolly, Pa,
Copley
Coughlin
Crago
Crisp
Crowther
Cullen Hudspeth Hukriede Hutchinson Treadway Upshaw Vestal Voigt Hutchinson
Ireland
Jacoway
James
Jefferis, Nebr.
Johnson, Ky.
Johnson, Miss,
Johnson, S. Dak,
Johnson, Wash.
Jones, Pa.
Kahn
Keller Volk Volstead Ward, N. C. Ward, N. Y. Wason Webster Wheeler Winslow Wise Wood, Ind. Woodyard Volstead Perkins Perlman Petersen Porter Pour Radeliffe Radeliffe Rainey, Ill. Ramseyer Ransley Reber Cullen Davis, Minn. Davis, Tenn. Drane Keller Kelley, Mich. Kelly, Pa. Kendall Kennedy Kincheloe Dunbar Dunn Dupré Dyer Echols Wyant Yates Zihlman Edmonds

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and seventeen Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, resuming where I left off when the roll was called, I want to be fair upon this question. understand, for instance, that the unions do allow a few apprentices. Take my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTERS], for instance. He has 103 union employees in his printing establishment, and he has four apprentices out of the 103 employees. Take the bricklayers in Chicago. They allow each Chicago contractor to have one apprentice a year. For instance, if the contractor is employing 50, or 500, or 1,000 bricklayers on one or many big jobs he can have one ap-

prentice a year and one only. The unions permit the Government to have 25 apprentices in the Printing Office in a fouryear period. I have evidence in my office, given me in writing by employees in the Government Printing Office, that there are employees there now doing work that apprentices could do and receiving the pay of journeymen printers for doing it;

do and receiving the pay of journeymen printers for doing it; and that no matter how capable and proficient such employees become, or how well qualified they are to do the work of journeymen printers, they can never be promoted to that position because union rules will not permit it.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I regret that I have not the time. If I had, I would be very glad to yield. Where we have 4,000 employees in the Government Printing Office, why should we not have as many apprentices as the Public Printer can use to the advantage of the Government? That is all this amendment provides. Let me quote it exactly: ment provides. Let me quote it exactly:

The Public Printer may hereafter employ such number of apprentices as in his judgment will be consistent with the economical service of the office.

Why should the Public Printer not employ as many apprentices as he thinks is to the best interest of the Government? Why should be not be allowed to do that? The unions do not want him to do it. The law limits him to 25. Is there any reason that you can give to your judgment and conscience against that proposition? That is all the Government is trying to do here. Why limit it to 200? If among the 4,000 employees the Government can use 400 or 1,000 apprentices, why limit the number to 200? Oh, gentlemen, it is merely a union proposition. You can not get away from it. If limiting the number to only 200 had good sense in it, I would be for it. I am for union propositions when they are based on good sense, but when they are ridiculous I am against them. I am for many of the propositions that my good friend from Ohio [Mr. Cooper] stands for, and I tell you if they were all like him they would not be far wrong-

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman

yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Does the gentleman know how many printers they have in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BLANTON. Four thousand employees there.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. For years they have had 25 apprentices, and the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Anderson] gives them 200. Does the gentleman not think that is a pretty good increase?

Mr. BLANTON. Why limit the number to 200? It is a union

The Government should not have its hands tied. proposition.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. And does the gentleman not think that union men have the right to protect themselves or try to do

so in a lawful way as far as they can do so?

Mr. BLANTON. Let me tell my good friend from Ohio that I am not in favor of unions protecting themselves by laws that benefit only their 4,000,000 union members to the detriment of the 107,000,000 people of the United States: I am for the whole There is not a man here who thinks more of him than

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Oh, answer the question.

Mr. BLANTON. Why do that to benefit 4,000 men to the detriment of the interest of 107,000,000 people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has

Mr. BLANTON. That is the proposition that I am for. I am for the interest of the whole people as against the interest of a few.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Stevenson].

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order

that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and the following members failed to answer to their names:

Ansorge Bacharach Barkley Beck Beedy Bell Black

Blakeney Bland, Ind. Bowers
Britten
Brooks, Pa.
Browne, Wis.
Bulwinkle

Burdick Burke Burtness Butler Cable Campbell, Kans. Cannon

Cantrill Carew Chandler, N. Y. Chandler, Okla. Chindblom Clark, Fla. Classon Clouse Cockran Codd Cole, Ohio Connolly, Pa. Copley Coughlin Hickey Hicks Hill MacLafferty Martin Mead Michaelson. Sears
Shreve
Siegel
Slemp
Smith, Mich.
Smithwick
Snyder
Stafford
Stafford Himes
Hoch
Hogan
Hooker
Huck
Hukriede
Hutchinson
Ireland
Jacoway
Jefferis, Nebr.
Johnson, Ky.
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Wash.
Jones, Pa.
Kahn
Kearns Himes Michaelson.
Mills
Moore, Ill.
Moores, Ind.
Morin
Mudd
Nelson, Me.
Nelson, John M.
Newton, Minn.
O'Brien
Oldfield
Oliver Coughlin Crago Crisp Crowther Cullen Davis, Minn. Davis, Tenn. Dominick Stedman Steenerson Stiness Stoll Strong, Pa. Sullivan Sumners, Tex. Sweet Oldfield Oliver Olpp Overstreet Paige Park, Ga. Parks, Ark. Patterson, Mo. Patterson, N. J. Perkins Perlman Petersen Pou Drane Dunn Dupré Dyer Echols Tague Tague Taylor, Ark. Taylor, Colo. Taylor, N. J. Thomas Thompson Thorpe Tilson Treadway Kahn
Kearns
Keller
Kelley, Mich.
Kelley, Mich.
Kelley, Mich.
Kendall
Kennedy
Kincheloe
Kindred
King
Kirkpatrick
Kitchin
Kieczka
Knight
Kreider
Kunz
Langley
Layton Edmonds Fairfield Faust Fish Fitzgerald Treadway
Upshaw
Vinson
Volk
Ward, N. Y.
Ward, N. C.
Wason
Weaver
Wheeler
Williams, Ill.
Williams, Tex.
Wilson
Wisson
Wisso
Wood, Ind.
Woodyard
Wyant
Yates
Zihlman Focht Fordney Frear Petersen
Pou
Radcliffe
Rainey, Ala,
Rainey, Ill,
Ramseyer
Ransley
Rayburn
Reber
Reed, W. Va.
Riddick
Riordan
Robertson
Rodenberg
Rogers Free Frothingham Funk Gahn Gallivan Garner Garner Garrett, Tex. Gilbert Glynn Goldsborough Layton Lee, N. Y. Lehlbach Gorman Gould Lendrach
Luce Rogers
Luhring Rose
McClintic Rosenbloom
McFadden Rossdale
McKenzie Rouse
McLaughlin, Nebr.Rucker
McLaughlin, Pa. Ryan
McPherson Schall
MacGregor Scott, Mich. Rogers Gould Graham, Pa. Greene, Vt. Greene, Griffin Haugen Zihlman Hawes Hayden Ryan Schall Scott, Mich. Hays Hersey

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker-

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not reported the roll call yet. Two hundred and nine Members have answered to the call,

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House again divided; and there were-ayes 46, noes 104. So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and fourteen members are

present, a quorum.
Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will open the doors, and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON] is rec-

ognized for five minutes.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this amendment placed in this bill by the Senate merely gives the Public Printer the right to employ such number of apprentices as, in his judgment, will be consistent with the economical service of The law regulating the Government Printing Office the office. provides that he can not employ any more than necessary for the economical administration of his office in any department, and then the law gives the Joint Committee on Printing the right to supervise that proposition and require him to put on 15 or 30 or 40 or whatever they see fit. Now, the proposition of the conference committee is to concur with an amendment fixing it at 200, and it is simply an invitation to the Public Printer to appoint 200 and sweep away the power that the Joint Committee on Printing has to limit it to less than that. For instance, we have no idea the present Public Printer would do anything of the kind, but we do not know who will be the Public Printer five years from now, and he might come up and undertake to put 200 in there and the Joint Committee on Printing might say he does not need them. The Printing Committee says, "You can not put in over 50." His reply might mittee says, "You can not put in over 50." His reply might come, "The Congress has given me authority to do that and I propose to do it," and that sweeps away all the right of the propose to do it," and that sweeps away an the right of the Committee on Printing to limit it. The whole proposition is just one of leaving it with the Joint Committee on Printing to determine whether he is employing them in a proper and economical way. Now, as to the question of employing apprentices in commercial establishments. The testimony of the Public

Printer is that in commercial establishments of the size of the Government Printing Office 200 apprentices would probably be employed, that would be about the per cent, and that is why this limitation of 200 has been put in this proposed amendment. The law as it stands here puts it in the hands and control of the Joint Committee on Printing—and that is not a very extravagant committee, if any of you have had any dealings with it and the committee is a unit, both the Senate and House committee on the proposal that it ought to be left as the Senate put it.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield for a question for information?

Mr. STEVENSON. I will.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. It has been in a way said by the gentleman from Texas that this has been forced upon the com-

mittee by the labor union.

Mr. STEVENSON. I do not know anything about that. We have had no trouble with labor about it. This is a pure matter of business in a great business establishment of the Government, and we want the law left so that there can be no question about the fact that the Joint Committee on Printing can say to this man how many he can employ and if he has too many to tell him to go and get rid of them, if he can.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. STEVENSON. I will.
Mr. BLANTON. Now, the gentleman knows that the law limits the number to 25, and the effect of the amendment put in here cuts out the limit altogether.

Mr. STEVENSON. I do not know why the limit was put in; I am not responsible for it; but I do tell you this, that an apprentice gets 25 cents an hour and the journeyman printer, whose place the apprentice is supposed to take, gets 85 cents an hour, and it might be economical to have more apprentices or it might not be, according to the efficiency of the men.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. I will.

Mr. MAPES. If the amendment proposed by the chairman of the subcommittee on the legislative bill limiting the number to 200 should be adopted, would the Committee on Printing then have authority to control the Public Printer within the 200 limit?

Mr. STEVENSON. This is a later law, and the proposition is that they give him the right to employ as many as 200, and he can say to the joint committee that Congress has amended the law and said that he could employ 200, which would sweep away the power to control him within the 200. That is the construction I put upon it. That is all I want to say about it, and the committee is a unit on both sides, and it is not in the interest of union labor or in the interest of nonunion labor, but it is in the interest of the economical administration of this great industry that we have reached this conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the whole question involved in the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the motion I have made is whether the Public Printer shall have unlimited authority to appoint as many apprentices as he deems proper, subject to the approval of the Committee on Printing, or whether the number of apprentices shall be limited to 200,

as proposed by the amendment I have offered.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I make the point

of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is evident that there is no quorum present.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves a call of the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that the House do now adjourn. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned, under the order previously made, until to-morrow, Sunday, February 11, 1923, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

973. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$1,154 required by the United States Coast Guard, Treasury Department, for payment of damages caused by collisions with Coast Guard vessels (H. Doc. No. 563); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

974. A letter from the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the calendar year 1922; to the Committee on Patents.

975. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1922; to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Appropriations. H. J. Res. 440. A joint resolution to satisfy the award rendered against the United States by the Arbitral Tribunal established under the special agreement concluded June 30, 1921, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway; without amendment (Rept. No. 1574). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on District of Columbia. H. R. A bill to create a traffic court in and for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the

state of the Union.

Mr. VESTAL: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. H. R. 13809. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland, the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Co.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 14270. A bill to amend sections 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, and 25 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 13996. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., or either of them, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, in section 17, in township 28 north, range 23 west of the fourth principal meridian, in the State of Minnesota; without amendment (Rept. No. 1581). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 14081. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct three bridges and approaches thereto across the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, at points suitable to the interests of navigation; without amendment (Rept. No. 1582). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. FULLER: Committee on Invalid Pensions. H. R. 14288. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; without amendment (Rept. No. 1575). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House

Mr. MILLER: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 13004. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; without amendment (Rept. No. 1579). Referred to the Committee

of the Whole House.

Mr. EDMONDS: Committee on Claims. S. 1298. An act to carry out the findings of the Court Claims in the case of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials

were introduced and severally referred as follows:
By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 14284) to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922, and all other customs revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 14285) to limit the immigration into the United States of aliens ineligible to citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 14286) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of War to exchange the Long Point (N. C.) Lighthouse Reservation and a portion of the War Department reservation at Coinjock, N. C.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 14287) to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United

States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 14288) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; to the Committee of the Whole

By Mr. HERRICK: A bill (H. R. 14289) prohibiting Members of the United States House of Representatives and Members of the United States Senate from accepting entertainment at the hands of an individual citizen or corporation, or from going upon pleasure trips, commonly called junkets, wherein the expense is borne by a private individual or corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 14290) to erect additional buildings to be used as rest camps for convalescents, benefi-claries of the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Commit-

tee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALMON: A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) providing for printing additional copies of soil survey of Lauderdale County, Ala.; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. COLTON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 441) creating a joint commission, to be known as the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry, which shall consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. KIESS: A resolution (H. Res. 519) to print as a House document the journal of the fifty-seventh national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the use of the House and the Senate; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A resolution (H. Res. 520) authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Chlide Nelms and Sherrill B. Osborne one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. Henry Z. Osborne; to the Committee on Accounts.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging Congress to enact legislation guaranteeing to the wheat grower a minimum price of \$1.50 per bushel; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon favoring legislation which compels woolen manufacturers to label woolen fabrics by placing a tag on the product plainly stating the exact percentage of virgin wool; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts favoring an embargo being placed on coal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana requesting Congress to enact such legislation as may be necessary to issue patents to farm units on Federal reclamation projects in order that such farm units may become taxable; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, urging Congress to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the further issuance of tax-exempt securities;

to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, urging Congress to enact a law to guarantee \$1.50 per bushel to the growers of wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, urging that Congress take cognizance of the present unfortunate condition of the wheat farmers of the Northwest and that a price of \$1.50 per bushel be set on wheat while this emergency lasts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions

were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 14291) providing for the examination and survey of North River, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 14292) granting a pension to S. F. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 14293) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Smith; to the Committee

on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 14294) for the relief of William J. McGee; to the Committee on Appropriations. By Mr. KNUTSON: A resolution (H. Res. 521) to pay Wal-

ter C. Neilson \$800 for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 522) to pay Richard E. Roberts \$250 for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid

on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7257. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the City Council of Worcester, Mass., condemning that group or organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7258. Also (by request), petition of McKinley Council, No. 50, Daughters of America, opposing any legislation removing the restrictions of the present immigration law; to the Committee

on Immigration and Naturalization.

7259. Also (by request), petition of New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, urging that the proper Government authorities perfect all necessary arrangements to permit owners of live stock in the United States to keep their stock in Mexico for a period of two years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7260. Also (by request), petition of representatives of commercial organizations of the United States assembled in Washington urging Congress to pass pending legislation relating to the American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

7261. By Mr. DARROW: Petition of the Woman's Club of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Bursum Indian bill, S. 3855; to the Committee on Indian

7262. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Citrus Chapter, No. 2, Daughters of American Veterans of the World War, regarding legislation for disabled tuburcular veterans; to the Committee

on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. 7263. Also, petition of Massachusetts Department, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, favoring ample appropriations for the organization and training of reserve officers;

to the Committee on Appropriations.

7264. By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Petition of Mrs. James Carl and others, of Rock Island, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill 10427; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

7265. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the Community Councils of the City of New York, New York City, N. Y., recommending that the President take such action as will insure an uninterrupted supply of coal at a reasonable price to the public in the future; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7266. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of C. S. Longacre, general secretary of the Religious Liberty Association, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., submitting the names of 356 citizens of Baltimore, protesting against Sunday bills pending in the House; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7267. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the Earle C. Anthony (Inc.), of Los Angeles, Calif., indorsing and urging passage of the White radio bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine

and Fisheries.

7268. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State

of New York, relative to the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

7269. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, opposing any amendment of the Constitution of the United States which shall disqualify either the Federal Gov-ernment or any State or municipal government from issuing bonds free from both Federal and State taxation; to the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary.
7270. Also, petition signed by N. B. Hull and 20 other residents of Montague, Calif., asking the abolishment of the discriminatory tax on small-arms ammunition and firearms; to

the Committee on Ways and Means.
7271. Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., relative to the question of the foreign debt of the United States and opposing cancellation of any of these debts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate bill 4280; the De Laval Pacific Co., of San Francisco, Calif., indorsing and urging the passage of Senate bill 4280; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7273. Also, petition of the National Guard Association of the United States, Indianapolis, Ind., relative to the organization and equipment of the National Guard; to the Committee on

Appropriations.

7274. Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, relative to the narcotic drug menace; the Department of Civics, California Club, of San Francisco, California Club, of San Francisco, California relative to the narcotic drug menace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7275. By Mr. TINKHAM: Petition of State Directorate, Massachusetts American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic, favoring the 25-year plan with 41 per cent inter-

est passed by Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means. 7276. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of Greensburg Council, No. S2, Order of Independent Americans, opposing any increase of the 3 per cent quota in the restriction of immigration; to the

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7277. By Mr. YATES: Resolution of Illinois Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War, favoring sufficient appropriations to put the Navy on the same basis as Great Britain's, for an Army of such size as shall insure the carrying out of the law of June 4, 1920, and preclude the possibility of the recurrence of conditions of the World War; to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, February 11, 1923.

The House met at 11 a.m., and was called to order by Mr. Lee of Georgia as Speaker pro tempore.

The Rev. Page Milburn offered the following prayer:

Holy Father, Almighty, Eternal God, we the creatures of Thy hand, and the grateful recipients of Thy daily bounty, present our sincere acknowledgment of Thy mercy and protection.

Unworthy as we are of Thy gratuity and too often forgetful of our obligation to Thee, we beseech Thee to continue to bear us up in Thy hands and comfort us with Thy counsel. In prosperity restrain us; in sorrow and calamity comfort and calm us.

May the citizens of this Republic, and more particularly those identified with the making of its laws, be sensible of their obligation to remember Thy commandments to keep them, and to be filled with the spirit of the Son of Man who gave Himself to the uplifting of mankind, and was not unwilling to suffer death, to finish His chosen service.

May the grace of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ be with us all. Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the reading of the Journal of yesterday will be deferred. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection. The Clerk will report the special order for the day.

THE LATE SENATOR THOMAS E. WATSON.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pursuant to House Resolution 471, Sunday, February 11, 1923, at 11 o'clock a. m., is set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of THOMAS E. WATSON, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution 523.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Thomas E. Warson, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the House be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that we all learned of the death of Senator Thomas E. Watson. The sad news was quickly carried over the wires all over the country, and the hearts of his thousands and multiplied thousands of 7272. Also, petition of the Long Beach Dairy & Creamery, and the hearts of his thousands and multiplied thousands of friends and admirers, not only in Georgia, his native State,